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THE next annual meeting of the American Library Association is to be at Buffalo, Tuesday to Friday, August 14-17. Let every librarian so arrange his vacation that he can spend that week at Buffalo, and, if possible, the Saturday and Sunday following at the Falls of Niagara. Our Buffalo friends have already organized committees who will see to it that reduced fares are obtained on the railroads and lower rates at the hotels, both at Buffalo and at Niagara, and that the charges of the hack-drivers shall be kept within endurable limits. Buffalo is delightfully cool in the month of August, and a trip to Lake Erie and the Falls of Niagara may well take the place of a stay at the Isles of Shoals or the White Mountains.

WHAT has struck us most in the English notices of Poole's Index is their surprise, real or affected, at its size. They doubt whether it will ever pay for the enormous labor expended on

it; they hint that it is too large to be conveniently used. It may be that this is merely because a reviewer thinks some fault must be found with every book, and the size is a ready resource in a book which does not present other obvious handles for blame. In one case the very number that contained this objection had a highly laudatory notice of Ogilvie's Imperial dictionary, which is about eight times as large. We have seen no complaint made of the size which the English Philological Society's dictionary is sure to attain. Why should there be? How could these dictionaries or our Index have fulfilled their ends without being large? If any attempt had been made to exclude say half the articles on the ground of inferior literary merit or of less importance, not only would the labor of preparation have been enormously increased, but the result would inevitably have been unsatisfactory. A chorus of complaints would have come up from all sides. Already there are those who ask why certain other magazines were not included, and hope that they will make part of the first five-yearly supplement.

THE growing favor with which the New York Free Public Library is regarded promises well for this city; but it must not cast into the shade the good work of some others. The Apprentices' Library is free to all females employed in any legitimate business, clerks under eighteen, and all males engaged in mechanical employments, without respect to age, and under the care of Mr. Schwartz is distributing 165,000 volumes a year, to 8500 readers. Another library is doing a good work in a small way and by its use offering additional proof that the want of books is much felt here. It is that of the De Witt Memorial, a miscellaneous library composed of standard works of fiction, history, biography, travel, science, and religion for the benefit of the Sunday-school and

the public of every creed and nationality. Every one is welcomed as a member, with the right to draw books, if trustworthy and observant of the rules. The library is the only public one on the east side. It is open twice a week and in eleven months has circulated 8000 volumes. Forty-two per cent of the readers are adults. Such results accomplished with a few volumes amply justify the desire expressed by the directors of the Free Circulating Library, to establish many small branches in different parts of the city, especially the poorer quarters. The poor cannot go great distances to get books. Even the Mercantile, though addressing a class that can better afford to travel, has complained from time to time that its situation stood in the way of its usefulness.

APPEAL OF A STATE LIBRARIAN.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY,
Des Moines, April 23, 1883.

MY FRIENDS: Will you assist me in rescuing from the oblivion to which time is rapidly consigning it the early history of our State, by sending me—to be carefully preserved in the State Library and catalogued in such manner as to be easily accessible—books, pamphlets, sheets, proceedings of societies, scraps of history, anything and everything printed or manuscript which tends to preserve the history—natural, civil, ecclesiastical, and literary; biography, poetry, fiction, jurisprudence, everything in any way relating to Iowa or her people, and everything written by Iowa authors.

There is now in the library, a beginning, a few Iowa books and pamphlets that shall serve as a nucleus around which must grow into grand proportions the department to be known as the "Literature of Iowa."

To the editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines, I would suggest that a file of each publication in the State Library would be an invaluable aid to the object sought to be attained, and I respectfully request that copies be sent to me. Ample accommodation for their preservation and use has been provided in the Library Room in the New Capitol.

A list of the names of literary persons in the State, to be used in an appendix to the catalogue of the library, is earnestly desired. Will all such persons please send me their names and the names of others known to them, together with a list of their writings?

With an earnest desire to preserve to future generations the names and good work done by Iowa authors and writers, I am

Most cordially yours,

Mrs. S. B. MAXWELL,
State Librarian.

"CONVICT INDEXES."

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR: Will you allow me to offer a suggestion on the subject of convict labor? It is this: Let all convicts who can read and write, be set, under competent supervision, to *indexing books*; and let those who cannot, receive the necessary instruction as soon as may be.

It is almost an insult to your penetration to point out the advantages of this plan. I may mention, however—

That it will not conflict with the interests of any class of laboring persons, or at least any that has a claim to consideration;

That the kind of labor proposed is peculiarly suited to the reformatory idea, being incomparable for teaching order, patience, humility, and for thoroughly eradicating the last trace of the Old Adam in whoever pursues it.

I am, sir, etc., ANONIUM PERTINAX.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Feb. 2, 1883.

To the Editor of the Dial:

If some future compiler of American humor should wish to make a chapter on "Elephantine Jokes and their Authors," he will thank us for contributing to the list the name of Mr. Wm. Hand Brown, the Librarian of Johns Hopkins University, and the solution of the riddle which he furnished to the *Nation* of Feb. 8, p. 123, in the form of a communication on "Convict Indexes." The indexing of books he regarded as work peculiarly adapted to the taste and capacity of convicts in our penitentiaries. If they cannot read, they ought to be taught the alphabet for this purpose. The communication was dated at "Johns Hopkins University," and had a fictitious signature in bad Latin. The name of so respectable an institution inspired curiosity; and a note was addressed to the editor of the *Nation*, asking the real name of the writer, his connection with Johns Hopkins University, and, was he a convict? The note was sent by the editor to the writer in Baltimore, who replied over another assumed signature in correct Latin, that he was the writer, that he was a convict, that his ancestors before him had been convicts, and that he "looked forward with some assurance to the day when 'Convict Indexes,' in tasteful striped bindings, would be found in all libraries." A note was then sent to President Gilman, inclosing the handwriting, and asking for the name, and the official position in his institution, of the anonymous writer. The president courteously replied, and gave both, as stated above. The article in the *Nation*, he said, was intended as a joke; and whatever might be thought of its jocosity, the writer was an estimable and amiable person. To cast odium or ridicule on work so useful to students and literary men as the indexing of books was the last thing which would occur to so good a man. It seems, therefore, that for once Mr. Browne wanted to be funny; and his success was that of the elephant who attempted to dance a hornpipe. We accept the explanation, and record it among the curiosities of humor.

W. F. POOLE.

To the Editor of the Nation :

SIR : Mr. W. F. Poole having made an onslaught upon me touching an inoffensive note in your columns, I must pray you of your courtesy to allow me a few words in answer.

My suggestion that convict labor should be employed in the manufacture of indexes was not altogether original, being a recommendation of Joseph Scaliger's. He, however, looked rather to the penal advantages, while I was chiefly moved by the wish to relieve many worthy persons of an humble, though certainly useful, drudgery, of which I can speak feelingly, having made indexes myself. Neither Mr. Poole nor his Index was at any time in my mind.

Mr. Poole, however, imagined that I was blaspheming both him and his book, and waxed exceedingly wroth : apparently under the hallucination that no one can mention an index without thinking of his, and an uneasy suspicion that, if any one laughs, he is probably laughing at him. This was all so absurd that it was not in human nature to refrain from treating him to a little harmless persiflage ; which seems to have irritated him to a quite extraordinary extent, as otherwise I am sure he would never have committed such a breach of literary good manners as to publish my name, and, what is worse, the private communications of a third person, without permission given in either case.

Mr. Poole compares me to an elephant. The elephant is a noble animal, and I do not disdain the comparison. But to that particular historical elephant who, pushing where he had no business, and, getting pricked with a needle, responded with a ferocious and unpleasant douche—it seems to me the counterpart might be found in another quarter.

However, Mr. Poole evidently suffers from hyperaesthesia, and his is a case for sympathy, not for smiles. It were inhuman to molest him further ; and—since levity so offends him—I trust that in future his name and that of his Index will raise a general sadness whenever spoken.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

To the Editor of the Nation :

SIR : Probably Mr. Poole will accept the rôle of the elephant which Mr. Browne assigns him in your last issue, as in *that* little story the laugh is on the tailor rather than on the elephant. But, leaving aside the interesting question whether it is in Baltimore or in Chicago that the elephant is to be seen, I wish to beg the favor of a few lines in which to assure Mr. Browne that his former communication was not so "inoffensive" as he would like it to appear. Of course it's the galled jades that wince. Should the *Nation* print a "facetious" note, averring that the work of librarians is "fit only for old maids or decayed parsons," it is to be presumed that Mr. Browne's withers would not be altogether unwrung. No more can we, who have made indexing the field for the exercise of our best energies and efforts, and found in it ample scope for all our powers and all possible culture and scholarship, consider inoffensive the suggestion that it is mere hack-work, drudgery, convict labor.

But it is not the offensiveness to us indexers of such a suggestion that I would make most prominent, or ask your space to point out. It is rather the fact that it voices one of the rankest literary heresies of the age—namely, the idea that anybody can make an index, if he only knows the alphabet. The *Nation* could nowise better serve the book-users of this day and generation than by doing its best to root out this heresy, by exposing the results of "convict indexing" as shown in the many published indexes made on the hack-work plan. May I add three instances lately noticed ? The index to *Scribner's Monthly* (vols. i.-x.) contains no reference to engraving, simply because the article in volume iv. is called "The Graphic Art." An important article in *Harper's magazine* on Mexico is not cited in the index (vols. i.-xl.) under Mexico, but only under Aztecs, because it is called "Land of the Aztecs." And, to cap the climax, an illustrated article on the East River Bridge, in *Appleton's journal*, appears in the alphabetical index of the volume only under "Spiders, Up among the !"

The index to the *Popular science monthly* just issued by the publishers of that journal is from one end to the other a good example of "convict-indexing." Shall we, who rejoice in the character of professional indexers, take it kindly if we are asked to let the "convicts" take all indexing into their own hands ? Rather shall we not magnify our office, and insist that such first-class literary work be no longer butchered by being put into the hands of hacks and drudges ?

W. I. F.

HARTFORD, CT., April 23, 1883.

To the Editor of the Nation :

SIR : I fancy all who were interested in the subject were as much astonished at the savage onslaught made, in another journal, on the author of the amusing and inoffensive (if not specially brilliant) suggestion about "convict indexes" as the unfortunate writer must have been. Mr. Browne, however, is evidently quite able to defend himself, and I wish merely to point out the flaws in "W. I. F.'s" argument.

1. He assumes that convict labor is unskilled and bungling, whereas I believe prisons turn out as good quality of such articles as they make (*e.g.*, hats, furniture, etc.) as other establishments. Convict hat-makers, of course, have to be trained, but so also do indexers.

2. "W. I. F." calls the index to the *Popular science monthly* "an example of convict indexing." It is gross injustice to the industrial prison system to think for a moment that any prison which employed its convicts in indexing would allow such work to go forth.

3. It is obvious that if the occurrence of such errors as "W. I. F." cites stamps an index as convict labor (I have remarked how unjust to convicts such nomenclature is), then certain "professional indexers" must be convicts in disguise, for errors equally singular have been pointed out in your columns as occurring in "Poole."

W. M. G.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1883.

To the Editor of the Nation.

SIR: To my claim that indexing is work worthy of the painstaking efforts of the best and most cultured intelligence, "W. M. G.," in your last issue, offers no rebuttal, and I cannot see the *raison d'être* of his communication. If I do not misread the initials, 'twere strange indeed if "W. M. G." were willing to admit that indexing is only an "humble, though useful drudgery." But I feel called upon to notice two of his assertions: 1. "W. I. F." assumes that convict labor is unskilled and bungling." No, not that; I simply say that it lacks *brains* and *heart* and that indexing which shows neither intelligence in nor love for the work is fairly called convict indexing. 2. "... Errors equally singular have been pointed out in your columns as appearing in 'Poole'." "W. M. G." appears to forget that the indexing in Poole is not mainly the work of its editors. If some of the collaborators, sharing Mr. Browne's heresy, farmed out their share of the work, no wonder if some results of the convict system of indexing appear in the completed work. But I am quite willing that the contrast between the "convict" and the "professional" systems of indexing should stand or fall by the results of a comparison of "Poole" with any of the indexes I cited in my previous note, with regard not to frequency of "errors" (a minor point), but rather to efficiency and practical value as an index. And at the same time I wish to appeal to the candor of "W. M. G." himself, whether this sentence of his as to "errors equally singular" is not an overstatement.

W. I. F.

HARTFORD, CT., May 4, 1883.

UNWELCOME LIBRARY VISITORS.

QUIET, well-behaved persons of literary tastes are not the only patrons of the city libraries. These are undoubtedly in the majority, but there are others whose almost daily presence is an annoyance to officers and visitors, a source of loss to the institutions themselves, and a cause of constant watchfulness on the part of the police. They may be generally characterized as "cranks," thieves, and vandals. The reading-room of the Cooper Union is a popular resort for eccentric people. Admission is free, and each visitor who behaves himself is given a check and passed in. The check is returned on leaving the room. It serves as a record of the number of patrons daily, and, as it must be presented in exchange for a book, and obtained again before passing out, it is not easy to rob the library. "Cranks" are very fond of Cooper Union, and most of the harmless lunatics at large in the city at one time or another have found their way there. Occasionally they become very offensive and have to be ejected. They talk to themselves with such vigor as to be heard all over the room. They take offence easily, imagine everybody is opposed to them in some way and disposed to injure them, and often get into hot water with visitors who are disposed to answer insults with a blow. They require more waiting on at the hands of

the attendants than any other class, and usually have some hobby about which they read omnivorously. There used to be an old German who, enveloped in a strong odor of garlic, dropped in at the Astor Library daily. His clothes were unkempt and ragged, and his hair was dressed in the Celestial fashion. He pretended to be a titled personage of great learning, and would devour Goethe day after day and cover the tables with little pieces of dirty paper on which he scribbled mysterious characters. There was also a Portuguese who would call for volumes of Lope de Vega every day and pore over only a single page in the course of hours.

Whenever a storm arises there is a rush of curious persons to Cooper Union. The reading-room affords shelter from the rain or snow, and wanderers who cannot read a line bend over the printed page as studiously as more fortunate visitors. Tramps leave the shelter late in the afternoon in time to look around for the night's lodging. They are fond of the more obscure portions of the room, where a sly nap may perhaps be indulged in without discovery. Sleeping in the reading-room, however, is not confined to tramps, and among the better classes, it is asserted, most of these offenders are Germans. The national beverage cannot be alone to blame, as young German boys have been observed to have the same weakness. When the sleepers are awakened, they will invariably maintain with solemn earnestness that they "only closed their eyes for a moment." Drunken men are drawn as by a magnet to Cooper Union, and are frequently caught crawling up stairs. Hat and coat thieves stroll in the library. Soft hats that can be stowed away easily have a charm for them.

Vandals who mutilate books, pamphlets, and newspapers have always been the curse of the City libraries, and increase with the number of patrons. No effective method of detection has been devised. The Mercantile Library Association has long offered a reward of \$50 for each case of detection, but not a penny has been spent in this direction. Still the mutilations continue. A reporter was shown volumes of Knight's edition of Shakespeare in which dozens of pages and pictures were cut out bodily. Appletons' Cyclopædia was badly mutilated. A favorite subject for the vandals is Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, many of whose illustrations have been torn or cut out. Librarians do not ascribe these mutilations to malice. Readers have only in view their own convenience. It is easier to cut out a favorite passage in a volume than to copy it, and if a person is making a collection of pictures, one has no other resource than to cut out a pleasing illustration. Many valuable books are defaced in the city libraries by boys. Male persons in illustrated editions are transformed into women, and women are decorated with mustaches, silk hats, and other masculine appendages. The comments of readers are often found on the margins of the choicest volumes, and are characterized more by conceit than wisdom. The Mercantile Library

officers complain that in some of their works on the drama entire plays are cut out by the vandals. A few years ago a Frenchman visited the Astor Library and, volume by volume, received the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and mutilated the whole 40 volumes, valued at \$300. He was arrested and convicted, but got off with a fine of only \$10. His defence was that he was "not acquainted with the customs of the country." The Astor Library suffers most from those who clip out portions of bound newspaper files. The officer in charge of the room is not successful in detecting the offenders. The book mutilations continue, although the volumes are scanned before they are given out and when returned. As this library is free to the whole city of New York, it is, perhaps, remarkable that mutilations and larceny are not more frequent. — *N. Y. Times*.

A VANDAL'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Will you allow it to be stated how, as it strikes the vandal mind, the erection of any new library building may be postponed for a generation?

1. Gather out from the alcoves of the present edifice, 50,000 volumes of worthless and vicious trash, and make a bonfire of it.

2. Stop the appropriation of \$30,000, which is said to be the city's annual outlay for that class of literature.

3. Send to Cambridge the great mass of rare and valuable books—and there is a rich store of them—which are consulted by scholars and learned men, and not much by the voting working people of Boston; and which, with other similar treasures in the Athenæum and the Harvard College Library, if brought together in one place, as they should be, for the general good, like the Bodleian, the British Museum, or the Bibliothèque Nationale, would form the nucleus of a grand institution—an honor and a transcendent boon to New England.

But such an institution is one side from the purpose of a municipal library. OMAR.

BOOK-THIRST.

IN 1821 a number of the leading citizens of Edinburgh founded a technical college, called the School of Arts, for the purpose of giving young workingmen and mechanics instruction in the various branches of science. Among the first students was James Nasmyth, the celebrated engineer, whose autobiography has recently been edited by Dr. Smiles (*N. Y., Harpers*). In his account of it he says: "A library of scientific books was soon added to the institution, by purchases or by gifts. Such was the eagerness to have a chance of getting the book you wanted, that I remember standing, on many occasions, for some time amid a crowd of applicants awaiting the opening of the door on an evening library night. It was as thick as if I had been standing at the gallery door of the theatre on a night when some distinguished star from London was about to make his appearance." — *Contributed by J. M. H.*

Library Economy and History.

The [CHICAGO] Public Library. (In *Chicago d. news*, Apr. 6.) 2 col.

A full account of the history, condition, and prospects of the library. It has 93,000 v., a circulation of 350,000, 50 per cent issued to men, 30 to women, 20 to boys and girls. The present tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ mill will yield \$62,500 income, if it is all appropriated by the Council. It has also a reserve fund of about \$20,000 for a new building. \$2200 is collected in fines, and from \$600 to \$800 from the sale of finding lists, duplicates, etc. \$21,000 is paid for salaries, \$10,000 for books.

FOSTER, W. E. Libraries and readers. N.Y.,

F. Leypoldt, 1882. 136 p. S.

Three of the eight chapters have already been published in the *Library Journal*; two others were delivered as lectures. The titles are: Some hints of right reading, Correction of aimless reading, The specializing of reading for general readers, "Current literature" and "Standard literature," Securing the interest of a community, What may be done at home, How to use a library, Books and articles on reading.

GRASSAUER, Ferdinand. Handbuch für österreichische Universitäts- und Studien-Bibliotheken, sowie für Volks-, Mittelschul- und Bezirks-Lehrer-Bibliotheken; mit einer Sammlung von Gesetzen. Wien, Graeser, 1882. 6+314 p. 8°. 5 m.

GREEN, S. S. Libraries and schools. N. Y., F. Leypoldt, 1883. 126 p. S. cl., 50 c.

A reprint of six papers: The public library and the public schools, by C. Francis Adams, jr.; The relation of the public library to the public schools, by S. S. Green (*Lib. jnl.*, 5: 235-45); Libraries as educational institutions, by S. S. Green (*L. j.*, 7: 141-6); The public library as an auxiliary to the public schools, by Robert C. Metcalf; The relation of libraries to the school system, by W. E. Foster; A plan of systematic training in reading at school, by W. E. Foster (*L. j.*, 8: 24-6).

HENMAN & BEDDOE, arch. Gilstrap Free Library, Newark-upon-Trent [plan and view]. (In *Building news*, March 9.)

HUBBARD, James M. The Public Library and the children; a second appeal. [Boston, 1883.] 12 p. O.

KONGL. BIBLIOTEKET, Stockholm. Handlingar, 5. Årsberättelse för år 1882. Bibliografi: Sverige till fremmande magter. 3: 1701-1874. Stockholm, 1883. 11 p. and p. 285-430. O.

L. A. U. K. Monthly notes. London, March 15, 1883. O.

In "Classed catalogues and the new classed catalogues of the German Reichsgericht," Mr.

E. C. Thomas thinks that altho for general collections and general readers some form of the dictionary catalog is best, yet that there are "some kinds of libraries [especially professional libraries] and some classes of readers calling for the old classed catalogue, executed, of course, with all the improvements which time and experience have been able to suggest. . . . It is in such libraries that classification might be attempted with the best prospect of success. They, by their nature, exclude by far the largest portion of that 'miscellaneous,' and nondescript literature which it is most difficult to classify, and the classification of which is least worth the trouble it involves. . . . If each of the now important subjects were thus classified by and for those familiar with it, we should have made the best possible start toward a solution of that problem which the association has undertaken to attempt to solve—the best system of classification; and the attempt ought, it seems to me, to be made from this side. Let us begin by classifying particular subjects, and let them fall in together into a whole, and thus suggest their own system, rather than begin by projecting a general scheme into which everything must be made to fit. We shall then be more likely to work out a scheme which may be the delight of those who know everything in general but nothing in particular, but will only cause grief to the judicious in every particular subject." Next comes "A distinguished librarian," Cajetan Andryeevitch Kossovich, by H. W.; then "Essential features of a library building," by W. Archer, in which the author adopts the plan most completely carried out by Mr. Winsor in the Roxbury branch of the Boston Public Library: "(1) the separation of the reading-rooms used by the public from, but with easy access to, the adjoining book-rooms in which the books are stored, and (2) these latter rooms being supplied with rows of standing double presses, not more than eight feet in height, and, say, some three feet apart—one or more according to the height of the building, of such ten feet high stories being superposed and similarly furnished with book-presses."

MATTHEWS, J. Brander, *ps.* Arthur PENN. Notes on bookbinding. (In *Critic*, Apr. 14.) 3½ col.
A model library. (In *Boston d. traveller*, Mar. 13.) 1 col.

An account of the library bequeathed to North Easton, Mass., by Oliver Ames, and further endowed by his widow and his sons. \$85,000 have been spent on the building and on books, and the library fund is now \$40,000. Miss H. H. Ames, has had the entire charge of selecting and cataloguing the books.

"The full index catalogue, in two elegant volumes, may be regarded as a model of convenience and arrangement; combining the excellences of the card system with the excellences of the published catalogue." The building (Richardson, architect) "is of syenite, with brown-stone trimmings. It is two stories in height, the main building containing the offices, the reading-room, and the dwelling of the libra-

rian. The reading-room is a model in arrangement. The library proper is a single wing running south of the main building and is beautifully finished in light wood, its two stories of alcoves furnishing ample facilities for 20,000 volumes. It is doubtful if a building better designed and arranged for library purposes can be found in the country. 10,400 volumes are already on its shelves."

[O'MEARA, H.] Changes in library plans, the Boston model system, new ideas of cataloguing and shelving, the prevailing systems in Massachusetts. (In *Boston Journal*, April 30.) 1 col.

An account of the Boston Athenæum system. POUJIN, Arthur. La bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique de Paris. (In *Le Ménestrel*, fév. 1883.)

To be continued. The writer says, "It occupies incontestably the first place among all those which exist at the present day at Vienna, Brussels, London, Milan, and Florence."

PRIVATE libraries of Providence, J: Carter Brown. (In *Literary world*, Feb. 10, p. 43-45.)

RETTIG, G. Leitfaden der Bibliothekverwaltung, hauptsächlich für Jugend- und Volksbibliotheken. Bern, Dalp, 1883. 60 p. 8°.

The author thinks that the ordinary books on library economy shoot over the heads of small libraries.

SWING, Prof. The Pullman library dedicatory address. (In *Saturday eve. herald*, Chicago, Ap. 14.) 2½ col.

"The beautiful library-room with its 5000 volumes is one more detail in this collection of things useful and noble. Can a business firm afford to furnish libraries for artisans? There are two answers to this inquiry. Yes, great employers can afford to be kind to their men. They cannot afford to build up self at the cost of the workmen. The happiness of the workmen will in a higher state of society make up the happiness of the employers. Peter Cooper took care of his men when the days were cloudy; A. T. Stewart ground his to powder when even the days were bright. This is the general answer, but in this particular case which calls us here to-night, the 5000 volumes came from George M. Pullman himself. What a country shall we have when such an example shall be imitated in all parts of the land! There is nothing inexplicable or mysterious in the gold thus applied by the founder of this library; but should this gentleman give a Vanderbilt ball we might well be amazed, for there \$100,000, less or more, were lavished upon the last point between something and nothing. All the scene was transient as the flowers of the evening. Such pageants should come but rarely into our world; and indeed they are fading away. They were frequent in Rome in times of war and plunder, but, as reason advances, such applications of money and labor decline. We hope the

rich men of the West will always prefer libraries, and parks, and drives, and lakes, and music-temple, and even good theatres to the perishable display of a ball-room.

"These remarks must here end to make room for an hour of more interest. As a clergyman, I have in former years helped dedicate churches to the worship of the Infinite Father. Our task to-night is similar in import. A library of good books is almost as sacred as a sanctuary. Here the mind and heart will be allured away from sin and temptation. Here in half-hours away from the noise of wheels, and amid pure and beautiful associations, the reader will soon feel the greatness of the world and of man, and will reach some realization of the duties and even glory of life. The gentleman who gave these volumes, and who has been the soul of this new alliance between capital and labor, has among the many good works of his life done no one act more useful or attractive than this last act recorded in these many books. I thank him not only in the name of the grateful citizens of Pullman, but in the name of those good and kind beings in the outer circle who love to see the unfolding leaves and blossoms of a better civilization."

TOKIO DAIGAKU [Tokio (Japan) UNIVERSITY].

Reglement der Universitäts-Bibliothek. (In *Neuer Ausleger*, March.) 4 p.

MORE and more the leading articles in *Le Livre* claim the attention of its readers. "The Librarians of the Emperor Napoleon I." is the subject of the first in the January number, and is interesting for the light it throws on Napoleon's judgment and selection of men, and for a glimpse of the "695 volumes of jurisprudence, literature, ancient and modern history, military art, geography, travels, etc.," which he took with him upon his abdication to Elba. The third paper tells of the formation, neglect, and restoration of the unsurpassed library of the Paris Conservatoire de Musique. It is only lately that full effect has been given to the royal ordinance of March 29, 1834, providing for the deposit in this collection of a copy of every musical publication in France; but now the library is very much in the condition of that of Congress, and books piled upon the floors are fast choking the passages and making research impracticable. Both Berlioz and Félicien David held the post of librarian, but treated it as a sinecure, and left the library worse than they found it. In the present custodian, M. Weckerlin, the right man has been found for the right place. He has in particular, besides a general methodical rearrangement and filling up of lacune, made a collection of more than 1500 musical portraits, and another of autographs, equally precious; and, finally, he has substituted a card catalogue for the former folio. The veteran statesman Victor Schoelcher, a passionate admirer of Handel and collector of his works, has given his invaluable Handel library to that of the Conservatoire.—*Nation*.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (Total 31,182 v.; added 1209; issued 87,477; over 70,000 periodicals used.) "The Trustees, partly with the view of gaining a little more room, have authorized the removal from the shelves of some five hundred volumes which had been superseded by other and better editions; or whose days of usefulness had passed—to be disposed of by sale or exchange; taking care to discard nothing of permanent value to the collection."

A catalogue is to be printed to take the place of 29 alphabetical lists now in use.

Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. "The missing books number 15; only one of any literary value. The boys carry off the palm, for every book in the juvenile alcove is in its place. This is a remarkable record for a library in which every one has access to every book and whose patronage is increasing. . . . The temperature of the library room during the winter is unsatisfactory; the upper part is so warm, especially when the gas is lighted, that the books are overdried; the lower floor is often uncomfortably cold and sometimes not safely habitable. . . . The increase in the number of persons consulting the library, together with the decrease in the number of books taken out, strengthen the opinion of the librarian that the library is coming to be more used for study and reference. More time is required to be spent on thoughtful books than on the ordinary works of fiction, so that the number of books borrowed is in inverse ratio to the degree of attention paid to the heavy literature. . . . Confusion arises in the minds of some subscribers from the fact that cards are used both in charging books and in the catalogue. . . . Our charging system is the same as that used in the Athenæum in Boston. . . .

"Within a few years, great attention has been paid to the science of bibliography throughout the civilized world. America has led the van in this good work, and through her Library Association has done much toward utilizing the contents of large libraries, which before had been but cemeteries of hidden knowledge. Our own library has felt the influence of this movement, and is making up for what it may lack in funds for the purchase of books by the energy of its librarian in utilizing its material; through her indefatigable efforts, the rearranging, renumbering, and recataloguing of all the books have been undertaken, on the principle that no library should be a mere depository of literature, but a means of conveying information. In co-operation with some of the librarians in different parts of the country, the collection of current obituary notices and the cataloguing of all periodicals published since 1882 has been begun; meetings of the Library Association have been attended, from which valuable suggestions for the details of bibliothecal management have been derived; the leading reviews of current literature are closely scanned and lists of the noticeable books of the day are permanently kept, whether they are admitted to the library or not; the different

classes of patrons are recognized, their wants are studied and sometimes anticipated; there are scrap-books, an index rerum, and other devices too numerous to mention; in short, the rear of the desk is a curiosity-shop of bibliographic machinery, the accumulation of years of industry. These labors have been rewarded by an increase in the number of subscribers and in the attendance of knowledge seekers."

Natick (Mass.) Morse Institute. "Our reference-room is visited by increasing numbers for reference, and especially by many of the youth in our public schools. Not unfrequently is the room nearly filled with these pupils seeking information on specific topics."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. "Your Committee have resolved to publish next year supplementary catalogues both of the adult and juvenile libraries. These will be compiled on the lines of the original catalogue, every entry under author, title, subject, or cross-reference being in strict alphabetical sequence, your Committee being now assured that this form is that most appreciated by the readers."

St. Louis Public School L. "From the very start of the library, a system of low-salaried employees has been steadily adhered to. This policy, however, while saving largely in expense, has been found to detract considerably from its usefulness. It has been found that nearly all our force, more especially the most efficient ones, after a brief stay in our employ, when their services were of the greatest value, have found more congenial employment elsewhere, at higher salaries, and left the library, compelling the managers to constantly recruit their force with new and untrained assistants. The board have recently determined to substitute a higher grade of salaries, which it is hoped will permanently retain our employees, and add to the efficiency of all our Library work."

"A free institution was the ultimate intention of the founders of the Public School Library. However useful one supported in whole or in part by membership charges or fees of any kind might be, they were aware that an entirely free library was much more efficacious. If we compare our own library, which is only partially free, with those of other cities, much smaller in population, which are entirely free, the advantage of the latter, in the way of wider influence, is so marked as to be seen at once. Take the Free Library of San Francisco, now only four years old, as an instance; we find that during the past year from a collection of 38,800 volumes, 124,984 were read within the building and 194,112 were taken out for home study. No mention is made of periodicals. So in Cincinnati, from the Free Library 347,464 books and 325,973 periodicals were distributed during the current year. Both of these cities have large and popular Mercantile Libraries in active operation. A comparison with the public libraries of Chicago, Boston, and other cities, will only further confirm the advantage of the free over the subscription system."

"The law controlling education in this city contemplates facilities for the instruction of all our youth, between 6 and 20 years of age. But our present system of schools affords educational facilities to children only under 13½ years of age."

"At the above age our youth have to leave our schools to enter upon the active duties of life; and therefore all between 13½ and 20 years practically receive no advantage whatever from them. It is not a question of desire, but one of opportunity beyond their control, which prevents this large class from the enjoyment of our present school privileges. Even if they could be spared from the tasks of bread-winning and sent to school, you would have to spend vast sums of money in building school-houses, and in paying teachers, before you could accommodate them; for all your school-houses now built are more than full. What then can be done to occupy the space, now virtually unoccupied? You have your night schools, but they hardly make a commencement."

"A great free public library school is the only practical solution of this important question. Not a school with a corps of salaried teachers, conducting recitations at fixed places during fixed hours, available only to those who are so fortunate as to have parents or guardians able and willing to support them, but a *library school*, with its thousands of silent but effective teachers, the wisest and best of all countries and all ages, uninterruptedly furnishing instruction adapted to the requirements and tastes of every individual, man, woman and child, without interfering in the slightest degree with the occupations necessary for self-support, and whose study and recitation rooms shall be in every home in the city. Such a school will take the place of all our other schools, co-operating with them, up to 13 or 14 years of age, and succeeding to them all for the remaining 6 or 7 years of our legal free school life. It is the only practical method that can be devised under the circumstances that surround us."

San Francisco Merc. L. A. "This lessening interest in our noble institution, this decline in our members which for years has been going steadily on, are facts which cannot be ignored. I can offer no adequate remedy. Indeed I am obliged to confess that in my opinion the causes lie very deep, are inherent in the social and business condition of things, and that as a result the libraries of our county, unendowed and dependent, of which ours is a type, can have but one fateful ending."

Watertown (Mass.) P. L. "No teacher could hope to satisfy the demand of her forty pupils by a few minutes' search through a catalogue of books, which she had never read; an occasional afternoon or evening among the books at the library would be better; but all must understand that the combined labors are needed of those whose business it is to know, classify, and give out the books, and those whose business it is to know the pupils, direct their studies, and watch the effects."

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE. (Pages 35-144 of *Almanach des traditions populaires*. Paris, 1882. S.)

CARREL, F. Poingdestre. The book prohibitions of the Church of Rome. (In *Bibliographer*, March, 1883.) 2 p.

DELISLE, Léopold. Les très anciens mss. du fonds Libri dans les collections d'Ashburnham Place. (In *Le Temps*, 24 Feb., and repr. in *Polybiblion*, March, Apr.; also in the *Chronique du journ. gén. de l'imprimerie*, 10, 24 mars.)

"Sur les mss. autrefois soustraits par M. Libri aux bibliothèques publiques de France et vendus à lord Ashburnham."

FRIEDLANDER & SOHN. Naturæ novitates; Bibliog. neuer Erscheinungen aller Länder auf dem Gebiete der Naturgeschichte u. d. exacten Wissenschaften. 5. Jahrg. Berlin, 1883. 8°. (24 nos @ 1 sheet.) 4 m. a year.

HEWINS, Miss C. M., comp. Books for the young: a guide for parents and children. N. Y., F. Leyppoldt, 1883. 94 p. Tt. pap., 25 c.

"The result of years spent not only in trying to guide the reading of children, but in actually reading with them. The list is preceded by a suggestive preface, followed by hints 'how to teach the right use of books,' a course of 'English and American history for children,' and 'a symposium on books for children.' As a guide through the mass of the best existing juvenile literature, the value of this little book to parents and buyers of children's books can hardly be overstated. According to Mr. Foster, it 'meets most admirably the demand for carefully selected lists, and contains also valuable and interesting counsel.'"

KONER, W. Uebersicht d. Nov. 1881-82 a. d. Gebiete d. Geographie ersch. Werke, Aufsätze, Karten u. Pläne. (In the *Zeitschr. d. Ges. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1882, pp. 463-607.)

THE LIBRARIES of Babylonia and Assyria. (In *Knowledge*, Nov. 24, March 2.) 1½+1½ col.

MOURIER, Ath., and DELTOUR, F. Catalogue et analyse des thèses françaises et latines admises par les facultés des lettres, avec index et table alphabétique des docteurs. Paris, Delalain, 1883. 8+32 p. 8°.

MUNSELL, Frank. Bibliography of Albany: a catalogue of books and other publications relating to the city and county of Albany,

N. Y. Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1883. 72+[2] p. O. cl., \$2. (75 copies printed.)

SUMNER, W. G. Courses of reading in special subjects: Political economy. (In *The critic*, March 10, 17.) 1½+1½ col.

"A revision of a list published in 1880, in the *Lib. jul.*"

SCHAFF, P., and BROWN, Francis. Courses of reading on special subjects: Theology. (In *The critic*, Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17.) 7½ col.

VISMARA, Ant. Bibliog. de Cesare Balbo. Milano, 1882. 43 p. 8°.

From the *Bibliografia italiana*, where Vismara also published bibliographies of Cantù, Massimo d'Azeglio, and F. D. Guerrazzi.

AN IRVING bibliography (2 p., but incomplete, especially in the translations into foreign languages) is given in the *Critic*, March 31.

A hitherto unknown bibliography. We find in *Le livre*, bib. mod., v. 1., p. 90, in an article on "Les bibliothèques publiques des États-Unis," the title of a work which no one on this side of the water has ever seen: "Le dictionnaire général des catalogues qu'a publié la Boston Athenæum Library."

MR. C. W. SUTTON has prepared for the Manchester Literary Club his second annual list of publications in that city and works by Manchester authors. This one, for 1882, records 375 works, and would have been fuller if all the publishers had complied with his requests for information.

Current American bibliography. By DR. DANIEL

G. BRINTON. Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Numismatic and Antiq. Soc. of Philadelphia, April 5, 1883.

One of the most noteworthy of recent works in this department is the *Notas para una bibliografía de obras anónimas i seudónimas sobre la historia, la geografía, i la literatura de América*; por Diego Barros Arana. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1882. 4°, 171 p.

The author is an expert bibliographer, and he traces to their authors 507 books on America, published anonymously or under false names. Their dates of issue vary all the way from 1493 to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Señor Arana adds very instructive and often copious notes on the writers of these productions and on their value or lack of value.

Of decided general interest is the priced sale catalogue of books on America, issued this year by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. It contains 6589 titles on 266 double-column pages. The head of that well-known house is himself an

ardent student of American history, and in this remarkable catalogue, unequalled by any in its field hitherto published in the United States, we cannot fail to recognize his skillful handiwork.

In a narrower field, it may be mentioned that that distinguished master of early American bibliography, Mr. H. Harrisse, has added a most complete bibliography of the subject to his recently published *Vie de Jean et Sebastian Cabot*. Paris, E. Leroux. pp. 370-375.

An agreeably written but not very accurate or exhaustive sketch of books and authors on the native languages of Spanish America has appeared from the pen of Dr. Felix C. Y. Sobron. *Los idiomas de la America latina; estudios biografico-bibliograficos*. Madrid, n. d. [1879?] 8°. 137 p. He gives some extended notices of several rare volumes.

All interested in this subject know of the late Mr. Joseph Sabin's gigantic undertaking of a complete American bibliography. *A dictionary of books relating to America from its discovery to the present time*. N. Y., J. Sabin's Son, 24 Park Place. The 1st part was issued in 1867, and the 2d, which is dated 1881, brings it into the letter P, and up to the enormous number of 58,796 titles. About one third of the work had not seen the light at the time of the diligent compiler's death, but his son, in New York, states in a recent letter that the whole ms. is in his hands, and that prompt publication will ensue, if sufficient financial encouragement is offered. It is strongly recommended to all interested in American history to aid Mr. Sabin in completing at an early day his father's praiseworthy and laborious task.

Another work of great interest, which is in process of publication, is a "Bibliography of North American linguistics," prepared by Mr. James C. Pilling, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. It is an author's catalogue, and will contain a list of all publications in or relating to the languages of the Indians of North America. It is the intention to make it as complete and thorough as possible, and in the course of his work Mr. Pilling has visited all the larger libraries of the East, and he has now started for the Pacific Coast with a like intention. The Missions along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers have also been visited by Mr. Pilling, and full notes made of the manuscripts held at these places. Full titles and collations will be given, the ends of lines in titles being indicated by cross-bars. (All editions are given also.) Five hundred and twelve pages of the bibliography are in type, covering "Abbott" - "Moran" (2629 titles). New material is being constantly gathered, and an appendix will be necessary, and it is supposed that it will finally make 1000 pages of print.

As a model of this kind of bibliographical work, although not of very recent issue, should be named with special emphasis Julius Platzmann's *Verzeichniss einer Auswahl amerikanischer Grammatiken, Wörterbücher, Katechismen*, n. s. w. Lpz., 1876. 8°, 38 p. It covers

only 38 pages and 97 titles, but for critical collation and instructive notes it is a sample of just what such works should be.

Of works in this branch entirely in manuscript, the speaker mentioned that he had in his possession two; the one a very extensive "Bibliotheca mexicana," compiled by the late Dr. C. H. Berendt, about 1865-70; the second a *catalogue raisonnée*, prepared by himself, of the linguistic and historical collection, chiefly relating to Central America, left by Dr. Berendt at the time of his death. Either of these mss. will be at the service of any scholar who would care to visit the speaker's residence to consult them there.

Catalogs and cataloging.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 17, Sept., 1882, to March, 1883. n.p., n.d. 31+[1]p. l. 8°.

This thick bulletin records the first purchases with the income of the new endowment funds. The total no. of volumes is now 74,704.

CORNELL UNIV. The library, vol. 1, no. 5, n.p., Apr., 1883. 141-180 p. l. O.

Contains a note by W. H. Carpenter on a ms. protocol of the trial for witchcraft of Dr. Dietrich Flade of Trier, executed 1589 (the ms. is to be published); Additions; a contin. of List of works on mathematics.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue. Fall River, 1882. 15+[1]+933 p. l. O.

The improvements in cataloging during the last fifteen years have been many and well marked. In these the aim has been to render the resources of libraries more available, by furnishing a convenient clue to the literature of a given subject, and to simplify the arrangement with a view primarily to the wants of the ordinary public in their ordinary reading, rather than of the learned man in his specialty. In old times nothing was expected of a catalogue but to furnish an accurate inventory of a library's treasures, so arranged that the librarian at least might easily ascertain whether or no the library possessed any desired work. A subject-index such as that of the Astor Library Catalogue was a not unusual, but clumsy addition, of real use, however, in finding a book the author of which was forgotten, or, if one had the patience to follow out the numerous references, in discovering what a library contained on a particular subject.

A great improvement over this is the fully developed subject catalogue in its many useful forms, and a still further advance—valuable especially for a popular library—is the practice of inserting notes under the subject headings to guide the reader in his choice of books and to direct him to other sources of information.

The only catalogues in which this has been done to any extent are the Historical Fiction and Biography Catalogues of the Boston Public Library (the first of their kind) and the Catalogues of the Brooklyn and Quincy libraries. The new catalogue of the Fall River Public

Library follows out the same line of work as these.

It is a large, handsome volume of over 900 pages, two columns to a page. The print is excellently clear, the separate entries are brought out plainly by full-faced letters, the notes, though in small type, are well leaded and easy to read. In fact the whole appearance is attractive—a point of real importance in encouraging those who consult it. It is one of the most generous of catalogues in explaining the nature of its books by detailed tables of contents, in repeating itself so as to save the reader the annoyance of constant reference back and forth, and in entering its books in a variety of ways to insure their being found. Indeed, it is fuller than most libraries could afford to make their catalogues. It is considerably more than three times as large as the Quincy Catalogue, while in number of volumes the library is two and a half times larger than the Quincy Library.

Each book has a full author entry, one or more (frequently several) shorter subject entries, and in most cases a title entry under first or principal word, when this is different from the subject word. Under Drama and Fiction both author and title entries are repeated, so that every book in these classes is entered four times. Tables of contents are very freely given, and are arranged either by volumes or alphabetically by subjects, as is most convenient in each case. The Smithsonian contributions and collections occupy three pages, Sumner's Works three pages, the Harleian Miscellany almost four, Lodge's Portraits two. In the last and in many similar cases where the contents consist of men's names, the occupation or profession, with dates of birth and death, is added to each. Several of these seem to be taken from the Boston catalogues, a use which one is glad to see made by one library of work done by another, when it is remembered how much time is unavoidably spent in doing again what has been done a thousand times already.

The notes too, which are, perhaps, the most valuable feature of the catalogue, follow, in many cases, quite closely in the line of the Boston or Quincy notes, usually with considerable pruning and simplification compared with the former. They are generally not learned, but clear, straightforward, concise, and always helpful, especially for the class of readers for whom they are intended.

By far the larger part are devoted to history and biography; there are very few in regard to the various sciences, yet a good deal of help might be given in this way here too. Space is saved in many cases by combining in a note a number of references to periodicals which, in the Quincy catalogue, for instance, have each a separate entry. Some notes go into more detail than could fairly be expected, as, for instance, under Ossoli (Margaret Fuller) reference is made among others to a statement in Greeley's *Recollection*, and to a bit of satire in Lowell's *Fable for critics*. It does not appear, however, that the *Fable for critics* is re-

ferred to under the other authors who are mentioned in it.

Much is done toward bringing all the resources of the library into use by referring to periodicals, especially in the case of serial stories, whereby another copy of the book is virtually added to the library. The Smithsonian Publications are made useful by entering the separate papers under both author and subject, and on almost every page among biographical notes will be found references to the "Biographies of eminent men," "Lodge's Portraits," and other similar collections. Under Scott a long note is inserted from the Boston catalogue, giving his novels in the chronological order of their subjects, with brief statement of the period each illustrates.

A few words should be said on the system of the catalogue. It occupies one of the innumerable intermediate positions between the thoroughgoing dictionary catalogue and the classed catalogue. Authors, titles, and subjects are included in one general alphabet. The principle of entering a book under the most specific subject is followed in many cases, but in others special subjects are brought together under general. For example, Astronomy includes, besides general works, books on Comets, the Earth, Eclipses, Jupiter, Meteoric phenomena, Moon, Nebulae, etc., down to Telescope, Uranus, and Venus. Meteorology, in like manner, includes Atmosphere, Aurora, Barometers, Climatology, Clouds, Earthquakes and volcanoes, Observations, Rain and snow, Storms, Anemometer, Thunder and lightning. Botany, Zoölogy, and Geology, though including more than the purely general works, are not divided, probably because they have few titles, and in general the compilers seem to have been cautious of dividing their subjects into groups, unless substantial advantage was to be gained. Under Botany are included books on trees, ferns, orchids, etc., which are entered again in the main alphabet under Trees, Ferns, and Orchids.

Biographies and works of history, travel, etc., are entered under the name of the subjects or of the country directly, not under Biography or Countries, as in the Brooklyn catalogue. The class Essays is a useful one and well managed. Rather more than two pages of titles are given, and at the end a list of selected authors is added, divided into classes: æsthetic, biographical, critical, scientific, etc., "for study or reading in the respective lines indicated." Dictionaries are divided into thirty-three classes, and include apparently everything in that form irrespective of its subject. We find here Savage's Genealogical dictionary, but do not find it under Genealogy. Another slip of the same kind is the omission of Goethe's name under Drama, though Molière and Corneille both appear there.

Some other things of the same kind might be pointed out, but it is unnecessary to dwell on them. Such oversights every cataloguer knows are inevitable, and it would appear from a hasty examination that the Fall River catalogue has comparatively few. A number of typographical

errors, however, are noticeable, besides the two pages of corrections placed at the beginning of the volume.

It is stated in the prefatory note that "having outlined their plan for a classified catalogue, the trustees secured the services of Mr. Frederick B. Perkins to arrange the classification, and to prepare the necessary notes," and that "the details of the work were committed to the charge of Mr. George W. Rankin [Asst. Libr.], who has also prepared many of the notes, and has had the entire charge of the final revision of the manuscript." Both gentlemen are to be congratulated upon having produced a thoroughly convenient and complete catalogue, which the readers of Fall River will find to add greatly to the usefulness of their own collection, and which will be a valuable addition to the working apparatus of every other public library.

W. C. LANE.

KELCHNER, Dr. Ernst. Die Marienthaler Drucke der Stadt-Bibliothek zu Frankfurt am Main, bibliographisch beschrieben. Frankfurt am Main, Baer & Co., 1883. 10 p. F. With 5 plates. 5 m.

MELBOURNE P. L. List of newspapers, magazines, publications of learned societies, serials, and government publications currently received. Melbourne, 1882. 26 p. 8°.

PRUSSIA, K. MINISTERIUM DER ÖFFENTLICHEN ARBEITEN. Katalog der Bibliothek. Berlin, C. Heymann, 1882. 8+259 p. 8°. 8 m.

PLYMOUTH FREE P. L. W. H. H. Wright, the librarian, says: "The Index-catalogue of the Lending Department consists of 248 pages, containing 25,000 entries. My personal canvass for advertisements was most encouraging, as I succeeded in obtaining, principally from our local traders, 80 advertisements. The sales with the advertisements have produced over £100, so that we may hope the loss on this publication will be little, if any."

I NOTICE that best authorities (Boston Pub., Ath., Howard, and Ly. Cong.) disagree as to alphabetization of De Amicis (A or D?), Ten Brink (T or B?), etc. Will *Lib. j.* mention authority by which I may be guided? W.M.G. *Cutter's rules* (p. 21, § 17): "Put surnames preceded by prefixes: *a.* In French . . . *b.* In English . . . *c.* In all other languages under the name following the prefix." Therefore Amicis,—de, Brink,—ten. With this the A.L.A. rules agree (*Lib. j.*, 3: 13).

FULL NAMES: Raymond Landon Bridgman (Concord lectures on philosophy); James Jones Levick (George Smith, M.D.); Moses Aaron Dropsie (Translation of Ferdinand Mackeldey's Hand-book of the Roman law); William Harrison Lowdermilk (History of Cumberland); Robert Templeman Craighill (The Virginia "peerage"); John Henry Brown (The Rambler's

calendar); Dexter Arnoll Hawkins (Education the need of the South); Julia Henrietta Louisa De Vaynes (The Kentish garland); G. Dudley Wildes (An address memorial of A. H. Vinton, E. A. Washburn, etc.).

Indexes.

[GRISWOLD, W. M.] Q. P. indexes, no. 13.

The Q. P. Index annual for 1882. Bangor, Me., Q. P. Index, 1883. 51 p. O.

Includes 22 periodicals instead of 9 as last year. Opens with the "Necrology of 1882," giving obituaries of *The Penn monthly* and of *Potter's magazine*, furnished by the editors. Following is "Names of dubious authors"—dubious, be it understood, not morally or socially, but onomastically; in other words, it is a list of authors of dubious name. A novelty in this list is the references to bibliographies, similar to Mr. Carr's (*Lib. j.*, 8: 27-32); another new feature is marking the references of the obituary notices by a †. "Mr. Griswold can now survey no less than twelve of his indexes, each one of which is an apostle of the higher learning."—*Nation*.

Index to the POPULAR science monthly, 20 v., 1872-82, and 3 v. of Supplement. N. Y., Appleton, 1883. 4+109 p. O. cl., \$1.

An index of authors and titles. "Where the title did not sufficiently indicate the subject-matter of the article, a clearer one has been substituted."

"The index embraces the titles of the articles as they appeared in the several departments of the magazine. This has been thought sufficient, but it may be seriously questioned whether subjects and names mentioned in articles ought not to have been recorded. Ten years makes a long book-shelf, and people who keep files of the monthly may demand an index which gives Latin and colloquial names for animals, plants, and minerals, theories stated and theories alluded to, names of *savants* quoted, and all the other minutiae which is so laborious to sift into an index, but which is of such use when one comes to refer to a scientific periodical."—*N. Y. Times*, Apr. 16.

THE INTERCHANGE. Vol. 1, no. 1. Phila., Apr. 1883. 9 p. 1. O. \$1 a year.

Gives table of contents of 46 periodicals. Promises that "the subject contents (omitting Fiction and Poetry) of current magazines and reviews under titles of the periodicals will be rearranged in an index alphabetically at the end of the volume." Does this mean that the subjects in a periodical are to be arranged by itself, making 46 or more separate subject alphabets?

PROF. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine St., Phila., has undertaken the task to make a complete index to *Littell's living age*. Subscriptions will be received at \$3 till June 15, after which date the price will be \$4. Numbers 1 and 2, 16 pages each, forming part of the division "Biography" (Abbott—James), and containing about 3000 separate entries, are ready for delivery.

REVIEWING in the *Academy* Rev. T. Twining's "Recreations of a country clergyman," Mr. C. J. Robinson says, "We have but one fault to find with the editor. He absolutely prints these words of his great uncle, 'I hate a book without an index. How perpetually have I been plagued with hunting for something I had read and liked, but knew not where to find, and could not find at all, though certain of its being somewhere in the book!' and yet sends into the world this pleasant collection of shrewd remarks and clever criticisms with nothing more than a bare table of contents.

The INDEX Society's 4th annual report presents a modest account of work done; but is full of plans and hopes for the future, if only the society can get the means to work with. The annual index of obituaries is to be continued in a separate volume. With the report comes a three-page list of indexless books in English history and biography, and a request that members would return the list to the secretary after marking which books they wish most to see indexed, which they consider unimportant, and what ones not on the list they would like to see added.

ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.

FOLEY, H: Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. London, 1877-82. 7 v. 8^o.

Part 2 of vol. 7 contains a catalogue of nearly 900 aliases (assumed for the sake of protection), with the real family names.

HALKETT, S., and LAING, J: Dictionary of the anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain. Vol. 2 [F-N]. Edin., W. Paterson, 1883. col. 871-1762 l. o.

Librarians will welcome this carefully prepared and handsomely printed volume, and long for the next one. As showing the effort of the editor to insert the latest information, we notice a reference to the last volume of the *Library journal*.

Angus Gnaeme, a Scottish novel, is by Miss Veitch.—*Chicago Herald*.

A daughter of the Philistines (No name series) is attributed by the *N. Y. Times*, to Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College.

The dove and the eagle (Boston, 1851, D.) was by G. Lunt.

Fanchette, the Round-Robin novel, is attributed to Mr. J. Esten Cooke. If it be really the work of the Virginian writer, he has certainly made a total change in his literary style.—*Tribune*.

Marked "In haste," a story, N. Y., 1883, is by Blanche Roosevelt.

My watch below, yarns by a seafarer, 2d ed., London, 1883, is by Clark Russell.—*Acad.*

Passages from the life and writings of Wm. Penn, recently published, was compiled by T. Pym Cope. He has also published "Views of Christian doctrine by Barclay," and "Passages, etc., from the writings of George Fox."—*W. C. Lane*.

The stars and the earth.—Ascribed to Felix Eberty. What authority is there for this?

A trimester in France and Switzerland, 1821, was by Rev. Stephen Weston.—*Notes and q.*, Dec. 30, p. 546.

Le baron Stock, ps. of Maria Létizia Bonaparte, afterward de Solms, then Ratazzi, and now de Rute, as editor of *Les matinales espagnoles*, "revue internationale européenne," published in French at Madrid.—*L'illustration*.

Bolton Rowe (*L. j.*, 8: 40, 21).—I can't give authority, but have noted Clement Scott as having 3 sudonyms: Bolton Rowe, Saville, and Almaviva.—*H: H. W.*

Cellarius, ps. of Rev. T. Welbank Fowle, in "A new analogy between revealed religion and the course and constitution of nature," 1881.—*Ath.*

Gerald Grant, i.e. Gertrude Grant, author of "The Old Cross Quarry" and several other novels and stories and mag. articles, died not long since at Goritz, Austria. (*Good lit.*, 4: 142, 15).—*H: H. W.*

Nella, etc. "Mr. Bullen, in his [Collection of old English plays, v. 2] p. 425, says, with regard to one of these plays, 'On the last leaf is written "Nella odôp la B." Some name is possibly concealed under these enigmatic letters; but the riddle would defy an Ædipus.' There is a name concealed, but it hardly requires an Ædipus to discover it. La B. is the contraction for La Buffa, one of the characters in the play; and the enigmatic letters, simply substituting their names for the letters themselves, read thus, 'Nella fi-deltà fi-ni-ro la buffa,' which is good enough Italian for an anagram meaning 'I will end trifling in fidelity.' But 'Nella fedeltà (or fidelitâ) finiro la B.' transposed gives us 'Il fabro, Natanielli* (or Natanielle) Field,' i.e., 'Nathaniel Field the author.' I have not read the play, but the extracts given by Mr. Bullen are quite consistent with the supposition that it is one of Field's lost works."—F. G. FLEAY, in *Ath.*

Octavia Hensch, ps. of Miss Mary Alice Seymour in "Life and letters of Gottschalk." Boston, 1870, 16^o.—*S. B. N.*

P. Bell, ps. of Paul Bellet, editor of *Le magazine*, "un journal de bibliographie et de reproductions."

Sherwood Bonner, ps. of Mrs. Kate Sherwood Bonner McDowell, in "Dialect tales," N. Y., Harpers, 1883.

* "If we omit one *i* (as allowed by anagram law) we get the correct form, Natanièle."

Literature for the Young.

EDITED BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF
HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Notes and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.

ALDEN, W. L. The cruise of the Canoe Club.
N. Y., Harper. sq. S. \$1.

Sequel to "The moral pirates," and "The cruise of the Ghost." Relates the adventures of four boys on a canoe cruise across Lake Memphremagog, Vermont, and down the Magog, St. Francis, and St. Lawrence Rivers; has much information on different kinds of canoes and their management.

CREIGHTON, L. Stories from English history.
N. Y., Whittaker. sq. S. \$1.

"Mrs. Creighton tells her stories—such as those of the death of Bede and of Drake's voyage—in the simple, unaffected way which is the best suited for her subject, and she has generally succeeded in fulfilling her promise of extracting them from chronicles or weaving them together from well-authenticated historical facts."—*Academy*.

FOSTER, W. E. Libraries and readers. Ley-
poldt. S. 50 c.

"Mr. Foster's discourses are the outgrowth of his experience in meeting the needs of the actual, and enlisting the interest of the natural, patrons of his library. No one, with limited resources, has done more to turn to account the collection under his charge, or shown greater activity and ingenuity in devising ways and means to stimulate reading, study, and research, and guide them in the proper direction. His chapters are valuable as exhibiting phase after phase of his perception of the conditions under which public libraries are now used, and found to be of service, by widely differing classes of the community. They are all sound, practical, and suggestive, and will benefit parents, their elder children, and the author's fellow-librarians about equally. They treat of the following topics: Right reading; Correction of aimless reading; Specializing of reading; 'Current literature,' and 'Standard literature'; Securing the interest of a community; What may be done at home; How to use a library; Books and articles on reading."—*Nation*.

GREEN, S. S., comp. Libraries and schools; papers selected by S. S. Green. N. Y., Ley-
poldt. S. 50 c.

"Bears wholly upon the best method of making the public library a component part of the common-school system. It opens with Mr. C. F. Adams, jr.'s frank address to the Quincy teachers in 1871, and notably contains, besides, a full account by Mr. Green of his success in Worcester in establishing the coveted alliance, and two papers by Mr. Foster upon the general theme. Some of the methods advocated or proposed by the several writers invite criticism, but librarians and teachers everywhere who consult this little volume will close it with a sense of indebtedness. Reference is made in the last chapter to the library gathered for a Providence grammar school. The catalogue already mentioned shows that there is, as there should be, a pupils' and a teachers' collection, the former being regarded as a sort of 'branch' of the public library, with the advantage of the most careful censorship in its formation. The discipline which it is made to yield to the pupils is set forth on pp. 120-123 of 'Libraries and schools,' and no one can read Principal Sawin's scheme without feeling that it embodies a new and fruitful idea."—*Nation*.

HARTELIUS, T. J., M. D. Home gymnastics for the preservation and restoration of health in children and young and old people of both sexes; with a short method of acquiring the art of swimming; tr. and adapted from the Swedish by C. Löfving. Phil., Lippincott. S. 60 c.

"The purpose of this book is to call the attention of people in general to the great importance of bodily exercise for the preservation of health, and to serve as a simple guide

that will enable them to benefit themselves by the performance of well-tested movements. Chapter 2 gives some general observations on the performance of movements; 3, Description of particular forms of movements and their effects; 4, Application of movements for specific purposes."—*Publishers' weekly*.

MARSHALL, Emma. Dayspring: a story of the time of William Tyndale, reformer, scholar, and martyr. N. Y., Carter. D. \$1.50.

"An historical tale, and an interesting one. Much of the material imagination has had to furnish, but enough is known of the doughty Christian warrior, William Tyndale, who is the hero of the tale, to constitute a strong thread of actual biography on which to string the beads of fancy, and give the whole the pleasing aspect of verisimilitude."

NASMYTH, J. A. James Nasmyth, engineer: an autobiography; ed. by S. Smiles. N. Y., Harper, 1883. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib. no. 299.) pap., 20 c.; cl., \$1.50.

An excellent book for a boy with a taste for machinery. (See also note in last issue, p. 60.)

NEWELL, W. Wells, ed. Games and songs of American children, collected and compared by W. Wells Newell. N. Y., Harper. sq. O. \$1.50.

"This volume has a double value. It will interest and instruct the older readers. It will recall the games of their own childhood and make them young again. It will show them the parallels in games coming from different latitudes, and even by different nationalities. It will exhibit to them the comparative science of childhood games—for even games have a science. It will also furnish to the young children a storehouse of suggestion for sports. It is just the book for examination before a children's party or by the mother who is so fortunate as to have under her care a group of little children; affording material for their self-amusement for many a romp, if it is used with a due regard to economy."—*Christian union*.

VAN DYKE, J. C. Books, and how to use them: some hints to readers and students. N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hulbert. D. \$1.

"This attractive little volume is intended to meet the demand for a book on books that shall tell clearly, concisely, and practically the advantages of reading, the best ways and methods of reading, the best places and times for reading, the best classes of books to read, and the manner in which best to get access to the knowledge contained in books housed up within the walls of a public library. The book is one to be recommended to every reader, particularly young readers and college students, for whom it was especially designed and whom it cannot fail to benefit, as it records the experience of one who has been a reader for many years, and has learned by experience that which he would teach others by precept. List of reference-books in appendix."—*Publishers' weekly*.

WITT, C. Classic mythology; a translation, with the author's sanction, of Prof. C. Witt's *Griechische Götter und Heldengeschichten*, by Frances Younghusband; with a preface by Arthur Sidgwick; supplemented with a glossary of etymologies and related myths. N. Y., Holt. D. \$1.25.

The Greek tales of gods and heroes are told in a simple and condensed form, without the vividness and fancifulness of Hawthorne's or Kingsley's versions. The book, however, includes many more myths than theirs, and is a useful introduction to the study of comparative mythology.

YONGE, Charlotte M. Pickle and his page-boy; or, unlooked for: a story. N. Y., E. P. Dutton & Co., 1883. 6 + 161 p. 1 il. T. cl., 60 c.

"A pretty little story with a moral, about the temptations of a little page, who was saved from disobeying his mistress by the faithful love of his charge, 'Pickle,' a handsome Skye terrier."—*Publishers' weekly*.

YONGE, Charlotte M. Stray pearls: memoirs of Margaret de Ribamont, Viscountess of

Bellaise. N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$1.50.
Harper's Franklin sq. lib., no. 305, Q. pap., 15 c.

"Few writers of historical romance have had the courage to do what Miss Yonge does in her present story, and preface their fiction with a succinct account of the history on which it is strung. Certainly no one has done it so well. The short sketch, occupying not more than ten pages, in which the origin and circumstances of the 'Fronde' are set forth in 'outline like a map,' is really an admirable piece of summarized history. The story itself is one of Miss Yonge's happiest efforts in this line."—*Athenaeum*.

Notes and suggestions.

BOOKS IN SCHOOL.—One of the greatest wants of country schools, and for that matter city schools, too, is a good library. Leaving out of the question works of biography, history, travel, fiction, and poetry, even reference-books are wanting. And whatever is done to supply the defect, must be almost entirely the work of the teacher. One plan which can anywhere be tried with success may be called the mutual school library. The teacher prepares half or quarter sheets of paper and places one in the hands of a pupil from each family. The pupil places his name at the head of the slip of paper, carries it home, and writes on it the titles of all the books which he can find. This work would pay if it caused the pupil to do no more than to examine the books about the house, some of which may have been for years stored away in some dusty closet. The slips are returned to the teacher and he prepares them for future use. If he is not familiar with the contents of any book reported, he should make himself so; if he has no other means of doing so, he may ask the pupil to bring him an abstract of its contents. Then in assigning subjects for investigation he can, by consulting his lists, give each pupil that subject upon which he can find information at home. For instance the history class is studying the period of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster; the meagre text-book gives none of the interesting details of their lives, but on consulting his lists the teacher sees that one pupil reports a life of Clay, another of Calhoun, and a third of Webster. A certain day in the week he lays aside the regular text-book lesson and has reports upon the subjects which have been previously assigned and prepared by the pupils. Each one has obtained information on his subject at home, and he is now ready to report, either verbally or in the form of a written essay, or in any other manner which the teacher may have directed.—*Tennessee Journal of education*.

A CHILD'S LIBRARY.—The editor, and not Mr. Higginson, is responsible for a criticism of Dickens' Child's history and the Prudy books, at the end of his list in the last number.

NEWSPAPERS.—The newspapers this spring have brought a remarkable number of stories of runaway boys who had been fired by yellow colored novels with a desire to see the James boys and go them somewhat better, so to speak. It is the same report every time. The boy reads these books on the sly, steals what he can from his parents, and leaves a home to take his chance in the great world where he soon learns what

it is to be homeless. As a rule no sight of his life is more welcome than that of the policeman who soon or late arrives on the scene and carries him back in disgrace, to be sure, but, after all, rescued. People talk, and rightly, of the pernicious influence of yellow-covered literature upon the boys. It leads to all this runaway nonsense, to the buying of pistols, the thefts of money, and the delusions of highway heroism that end in trampism. But it is in the yellow-covered dime novel prints that the boys get these false ideas; and fortunately there is also in print, and cheaper than the dime novel, a very powerful counter-agent to all this misleading foolishness. That counter-agent is the newspaper. It is in its pages that the boy reads the fate of these absurd expeditions. There day after day he will find the story of the foolish, broken-down little fellow, who has been led away by the dime novel and led home again by the policeman. Such cold truth chills the romantic spirit as no mere reasoning and no arbitrary punishment could chill it. It is a warning of the utmost significance. Judging by the extent to which these runaway expeditions are now being frustrated, we take it that a great many boys are growing up without reading the daily newspapers. They read the weekly story papers, the demoralizing and absurd romances, but they do not read the daily newspaper. They should be made to. It is a marvellous educator. So much information and so much useful suggestion are found nowhere else, and sound lessons of life lie back of many of the items of news that are not in themselves choice reading. But the newspaper itself, for its presentation of current history, its picture of the life of the day, its lessons of history and geography, and all its vast fund of information, is an unequalled instructor. Set your boy to reading that every day, and if he has the misfortune afterward to take up the flash stories, he will have read enough sense to realize that the nonsense of the yellow covers will not do for him to carry into life. He may pine for scalps and buffaloes, but he will take it out in pining, and will be found at home and regular in his attendance at the three meals of the day.—*Hartford Courant*.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOL.—Newspapers may be made useful in the school-room in various ways: first, if all or many of the pupils read the same paper it may be used as supplementary reading matter in place of the text-book which the pupils are compelled to read and re-read until the lessons have become dry and uninteresting. The teacher can make arrangements with the editor in many cases to publish a column each week especially intended for the school-room. Again, a committee or the teacher may make on the black-board a bulletin of notable events, which cannot fail to interest the pupils in current history and to teach them many geographical facts as to the location of cities, noted places, summer resorts, etc., the routes and names of the railroad, canal, steamship, cable, and telegraph lines; and if the teacher will give a few short talks on the elections and govern-

mental changes, he can explain to the pupils the practical part of that very important study, civil government. The workings of district, municipal, county, State, and National governments, the organization of the courts from county justice to United States Supreme Court, may all receive attention, and in such a manner that the pupils will obtain an accurate knowledge of the machinery of the government under which they live, and they will then be better prepared to discharge the duties of citizenship. By procuring a suitable book for the purpose, such as State or Government report, the whole school may be interested in preparing a scrap book. If it is intended to classify the scraps, a certain part may be devoted to noted Americans, famous places, Englishmen, temperance, tariff, poetry, anecdote, etc. The little folks may be pleasantly enlisted in the work by offering them a scrap-book for pictures, which they can cut from advertisements, illustrated papers, etc. In fact, the teacher in a country school can do nothing better to supply the cravings of first, second, and third reader pupils for moral, healthy, instructive, and interesting reading than to subscribe for such a juvenile paper as *Harper's Young people*. It can be placed in their hands at school, and they can have the privilege of carrying it home on certain days of the week.—*Tennessee Journal of education*.

SIMPLICITY APPEALING TO IMAGINATION.—The fact is that children love toys and books which leave something to the imagination, and which are not destroyed by a good deal of rough usage. They feel the splendor of the little ladies who fill their picture-books to be oppressive, and their quaint, æsthetic grace appeals to no answering sense of sympathy. There is nothing fresh to be found in them by frequent study except correctness of drawing, which they are unable to perceive, and prettiness of design, which they are unable to appreciate. This is a proof that these numerous and beautiful books leave a want still unsupplied—that they have not destroyed, nor even diminished, the popularity of such a production as "Shock-headed Peter." This was originally a German work, and so little pains have the translators taken with the realism of the illustrations that the grave of the little boy who falls a martyr to his obstinacy about soup, and who has always been called Augustus in the English version, is still inscribed Caspar, like that of the German original, while the tureen which stands as a melancholy monument beside the tomb is marked "Suppe." It is difficult to conceive anything more hideous than the colored cuts which ornament this old nursery favorite, but we believe any attempt to replace the familiar illustrations with lithographs of modern prettiness would be most deeply resented by its little readers. The cats, whose unavailing remonstrances cannot save Harriet from her untimely fate, may be like no animals on earth, but their streaming eyes, "which made a little pond at last," and their tails sympathetically tied up with crape, are far more personally attractive to the infant mind than grace of form, or the most

charming reproduction of furriness. In short, they possess one qualification in which modern nursery tales are conspicuously deficient—namely, humor of a kind simple and obvious enough to be understood by children. Perhaps as the world grows older in each succeeding generation childhood tends to become shorter, and maturity to advance a greater distance from it; certainly writers for children to-day have lost the directness and simplicity which gave the world such immortal treasures as the stories of "Jack the giant killer," "Red riding hood," and "Cinderella." Delightful as is "Alice in Wonderland," its wit can only be appreciated by adult readers, and even in illustrations the case is still the same. Nothing can be more humorous, for instance, than Mr. Caldecott's self-complacent dog in "The house that Jack built," sitting in serene unconsciousness of the approach of the cow with the crumpled horn; but it is a humor too subtle for the perception of a child, and the same may be said of many of the best points in Mr. Caldecott's illustrations.—*London Globe*.

TASTE MUST BE LED.—What were the chief elements of the children's library a half century ago? Books didactic, such as the "Elements of morality," translated from the German by Mary Wollstonecraft, Maria Edgeworth's "Parents' assistant" and Mrs. Barbauld's "Evenings at home;" or books highly colored and romantic, as "Robinson Crusoe" and its manifold imitations, "Gulliver's travels" and the "Arabian nights." With a few selections like these the child's mind was fed and formed. Contrasting the opportunities given then for a choice of children's books to the wide range of to-day we might at first suppose that the book world of the present was almost made for children, such delightful and successful efforts have been made by the best modern writers in young people's literature. It would seem as if these worthy productions, made attractive as they are by the artist's pencil as well as by the author's pen, should be able to drive out the pernicious and poisonous publications that ruin the literary taste and pollute the morals. If this cannot be done by the mere power of being it should be done by acting. Neither parents nor library trustees demand the modern literature of the lowered standard for the children, but it is not enough not to demand; the child's taste must be led and directed. If the directors of every library should prepare a "list of books recommended to the pupils of the public schools for reference in their studies and for general reading," as has been done in one or two instances, and if every parent should take enough trouble and enough interest to assist children in selecting books from that list, a great danger would be guarded against, and the vast amount of moral and intellectual trash that is published each year would be kept at least from the children.—*Boston Journal*.

WORK AND PLAY.—The following extracts are from S. C. Hall's "Retrospect of a long life," just published by Appleton:

"There are plenty of children's books, but

few books for children. The 'cause why' is easy of explanation. The little ones are to be treated as men and women before they have entered their teens. With not many exceptions, the volumes prepared expressly for them—in art as well as in literature—should be prefaced by a motto-line from the 'Night thoughts':

'Imagination's airy wing repress!'

And perhaps there are more boys and girls, under ten, who could take respectable rank at a competitive examination than there are who could tell us 'all about' 'Puss in boots' and 'Red Riding Hood.' I had a little girl on my knee not long ago, who, desiring to inform me as to the distance of the planet Jupiter from the moon, or some such calculation too abstruse for me, looked at me with astonishment when I hummed for her a bit of the old rhyme, 'Three little kittens had lost their mittens,' and wanted to convince me that 'Jack and the bean-stalk' could not be true! ... I believe it is Dr. Johnson who says he would rather see a boy throwing stones at an apple-tree than doing nothing; but there is a worse state than even that of listless idleness; it is when the mind is crammed with food it cannot digest. I consider the perpetual inculcation of *facts* to be not only detrimental to a child's present, but pernicious to its future; and that to leave imagination entirely barren is a crime against nature. It is against this evil ... I enter my protest; against a principle that seems to guide and govern those who are to 'rear up' the men and women of hereafter; against a system—for it is a system—which excludes imagination from its curriculum, and so depresses sympathy and puts charity out-of-doors, contracting and depressing judgment—hardening nature by limiting its exercise to granite facts."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

"Nature demands for all young and growing creatures relaxation, unbending of mind, sport in the fresh air, and, in fact, the means of vigorous health, in order to enable them to bear the wear and tear of mental tension. But this is totally disregarded in modern education. All is work, work, force, force, and no play. ... A boy we knew in England who was thus drilled into premature knowledge by a very clever mother of the mathematical school, who used to startle us by such remarks as seemed to come not from himself, but from some familiar that possessed him. Mrs. Howitt gave him a book that was a great favorite with those of his own age—about eight—but he found it infinitely too juvenile, and informed her that for his occasional light reading he had just finished Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' and was beginning 'Don Quixote.'"—*William Howitt.*

In *STORIES* by an old Bohemian (London, Tinsley, 1883), "'A psychological problem' is the story of a *mauvais bibliophile*, a fearful character. *Corruptio optimi pessima*; when a bibliophile is a bad man he is the worst of men."—*Sat. rev.*, Jan. 27, p. 123.

Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.

ABBOTT, Lyman, *D.D.*, ed. Henry Ward Beecher: a sketch of his career; with analyses of his power as a preacher, lecturer, orator, and journalist, and incidents and reminiscences of his life. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls. O. subs., \$3.

"Mr. Beecher as an orator, lecturer, preacher, journalist, man and citizen, is fully and adequately presented."—*Christian register.*

ALEXANDER, Mrs. [*pseud.* for Mrs. A. F. Hector]. The admiral's ward: a novel. N. Y., Holt. S. (Leisure hour ser.), cl. \$1. Same. S. (Leisure moment ser.) pap., 40 c.

AMOS, Sheldon. The science of politics. N. Y., Appleton. D. (Internat. sci. ser.) \$1.75.

ARCHIBALD, F. A., *D.D.*, ed. Methodism and literature: articles from several writers on the literary enterprise and achievements of the Methodist Episcopal Church; with a catalogue of select books for the home, church, and Sunday-school. Cin., Walden & Stowe. D. \$1.50.

AUSTIN, G. Lowell. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: his life. Bost., Lee & Shepard, 1883, O. subs., \$2.50.

BACON, Francis. The promus of formularies and elegancies, ill. and elucidated by passages from Shakespeare by Mrs. H. Poit. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. \$5.

"The theory of the book is simply this: That Bacon made this collection of words, phrases, and proverbs, 1658 in number, for use in literary work, and that the plays known as Shakespeare's contain hundreds and thousands of passages which show that the passages were put to use in writing them. ... A complete and more disastrous failure could not be found in the annals of literature. ... We have not found an instance, not one, in which a passage in the plays is shown to have its origin in the Promus."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BALDWIN, Ja. An introduction to the study of English literature and literary criticism. In 2 v. V. 2, Prose. Phil., Potter & Co. D. \$2.50.

BATTLE (The) of the Moy; or, how Ireland gained her independence, 1892-94. Bost., Lee & Shepard. S. pap., 25 c.

"Satirical pamphlet in the style of 'The battle of Dorking.'"—

BENTON, Joel. Emerson as a poet. N. Y., M. L. Holbrook & Co. D. \$1.50.

"Mr. Benton is a fervent believer in the greatness of Emerson's poetry, which he holds to be the most pure, aerial and fervent-souled since Shakespeare's music became measured and still."

BOLLES, Albert S. Financial history of the United States, 1789-1860. N. Y., Appleton. O. \$3.50.

BONNER, Sherwood. Dialect tales. N. Y., Harper. O. \$1.75.

"Clever tales of border-state, mountain and rural life."

- BRAUNE, W: Gothic grammar; with selections for reading and a glossary; tr. from the 2d German ed. by G. H. Balg. N. Y., B. Westermann & Co. O. pap., 90 c.
- BROCKLEHURST, T: Unett. Mexico to-day: and a glance at the prehistoric remains and antiquities of the Montezumas. N. Y., Scribner & Welford, with 17 col. pl., map and 37 wood eng. from sketches by the author. O. \$7.50.
- BROWN, J. C. comp. The forests of England—and the management of them in bye-gone times. Edinb., (Lond., Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) D. 6s.
- BROWNING, R. Complete works. *New ed.* Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 7 v., cr. 8°. \$12.
- BRYANT, W: Cullen. Poetical works; ed. by Parke Godwin. N. Y., Appleton. 2 v. O. \$6.
- BUCHANAN, Jos. Rodas, *M.D.* Moral education; its laws and methods. *2d ed.* N. Y., printed for the author by S. W. Green's Son. D. \$1.50.
- BUCKLAND, Anna. The story of English literature. N. Y., Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., D. \$1.50.
- "Intended for those who come quite freshly to the subject, not as critics, nor even yet as students, but with awakening intelligence. For this purpose the book is admirably adapted, and it is eminently calculated to arouse an interest in our literature amongst the young."—*Athenæum*.
- BURNHAM, S. M. History and uses of lime-stones and marbles; with 48 chromo-lithographs. Bost., S. E. Cassino. O. cl., \$6.
- BUXTON, H. J. Wilmot. English painters; with a chapter on American painters by S. R. Koehler. N. Y., Scribner and Welford. il. D. (Illustrated art hand-books.) \$2.
- CAIRD, E: Hegel. Phil., Lippincott. D. (Philosophy classics for Eng. readers.) \$1.25.
- "Enables the English reader to take a bird's eye view of the whole system so elaborately wrought out by the great German philosopher. . . . Not a sentence of Prof. Caird's is obscure in expression."—*British quarterly*.
- CARLYLE, Jane Welsh. Letters and memorials prepared for publication by Thomas Carlyle; ed. by James Anthony Froude. N. Y., Harper. O. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.), pap., 30 c. *Same*, Library ed. N. Y., Harper. D. \$1.50. *Same*, *New and cheaper authorized ed.* 2 v. in 1. N. Y., Scribner. O. \$1.50.
- See notice in last issue.
- CHILD, Francis J., ed. English and Scottish popular ballads. *Édition de luxe*. In 8 pts. Pt. 1. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. F. subs., \$5. (limited to 1000 copies).
- CLUM, Franklin D., *M.D.* Men and women; their structure and function, and how to supply their wants, direct their powers, avoid their afflictions, and sustain their lives. Bost., Lothrop. D. \$2.
- CONCORD lectures on philosophy; outlines of all the lectures in 1882, with an historical sketch; collected by R. L. Bridgman, revised by the lecturers. Cambridge, Mass., Moses King. O. \$1.75; pap., \$1.25.
- DAUGHTER (A) of the Philistines. Bost., Roberts Bros. S. (No name ser.) \$1.
- "A story of the fashionable life in New York which has its centre in Wall street."
- "Unworthy a place in the distinguished company to which it has been admitted."—*Literary world*.
- DAVIS, I. P. Hygiene for girls. N. Y., Appleton. S. \$1.25.
- "Frank and plain spoken. It is in the main sensible, yet it strikes us as rather a book to be read by those who have the care of girls than by girls themselves."—*Atlantic monthly*.
- (See also notice in last issue, p. 56.)
- DAVIS, W: T. Ancient landmarks of Plymouth. Bost., Williams. O. \$4.
- "Contains matter lying for the most part outside of the domain of history. . . . The first part, largely devoted to abstracts of titles of estates, is prefaced by so much matter of a purely historical nature as is needed to throw clear light on the methods by which the estates were originally secured to the Plymouth colonists. The second part consists of a genealogical register."—*Preface*.
- DIX, Rev. Morgan. Lectures on the calling of a Christian woman, and her training to fulfil it, delivered during the season of Lent. N. Y., Appleton. S. 50 c.
- "The American married woman of his acquaintance is something very different from what he thinks she ought to be—and from what most of us know her to be."—*Cleveland Herald*.
- DOBSON, Austin. Fielding. N. Y., Harper. D. (Eng. men of letters.) 75 c.
- "For the first time we have now a plain statement of the chief facts in Fielding's life, set free from all the cloudy legend which clusters about famous names."—*Critic*.
- DUFFY, Sir C: Gavan. Four years of Irish history, 1845-1849. N. Y., Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. O. \$3.
- "A graphic picture of rebellions or risings. The author writes of transactions in which he for the most part personally shared."
- ELDER, W: Conversations on the principal subjects of political economy. Phil., H: Carey Baird & Co. 8°. \$2.50.
- ESMARCH, F: *M.D.* Early aid in injuries and accidents. Phil., Lea. 75 c.
- FANCHETTE, by one of her admirers. Bost., Osgood. S. (Round-robin ser.) \$1.
- "Rosy and fanciful to the last degree."—*Dial*.
- FARRER, T. H. The state in its relation to trade. N. Y., Macmillan. D. (Citizen series.) \$1.
- FERRIS, B: G. New theory of the origin of species. N. Y., Fowler & Wells. D. \$1.50.
- "The author accepts evolution in a general sense, but is of opinion that creative intelligence and power were employed in the production of the successive steps of the process."
- FIRDUSI. The epics of kings; stories retold from Firdusi by Helen Zimmern. N. Y., Holt. D. \$2.50.
- "Popular paraphrase from the French version of Prof. Jules Mohl of the 'Shah Nameh' or 'Book of Kings.' This poem ranks with the Iliad, Odyssey, the Niebelungen Lied, and other great epics of the world. It is the Persian national poem."
- FOOTE, Mary Hallock. The Led-Horse claim. il. by the author. Bost., Osgood. D. \$1.25.
- "A romance of the mining camp, in which the idealistic tendency contends with realism for the mastery. It is of the new school mining-camp story, as worthy of study in its way as were Bret Harte's best efforts."—*Chic. Inter-ocean*.
- FREEMAN, Ja. E. Gatherings from an artist's

- portfolio in Rome. Bost., Roberts. D. \$1.50.
 "Reminiscences of American, English, German, and French artists who resided in Rome some twenty-five or thirty years ago. A very entertaining volume of art gossip."—*Publishers' weekly*.
- GALDOS, B. Perez. *Marianela*; from the Spanish by Clara Bell; rev. and corr. in the U. S. N. Y., W. S. Gottsberger. S. pap., 50 c.
 "The story is simply and charmingly told."—*Publishers' weekly*.
- GAUTIER, Judith. R: Wagner and his poetical work, from Rienzi to Parsifal. Bost., Williams. D. \$1.
 "The body of the work does very little beyond giving an account of Wagner's opera texts. . . . The volume is in part rather personal, but may well serve as an introduction to Wagner."—*Boston Advertiser*.
- GREGORY, J. M. A new political economy. Cin., Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. D. net, \$1.20.
 "He claims for his work the presentation of fresh views on Value, and a clear recognition of the three great economic facts of Wants, Work, and Wealth, as the principal and constant factors of the industries, and as constituting, therefore, the field of economic science."
- GRIESINGER, Theodor. The Jesuits: a complete history of their open and secret proceedings. N. Y., Putnam. 2 v. O. \$6.
 "His book is not a history; it is an indictment. His method is not that of the historian, but rather that of a prosecuting attorney seeking everywhere for arguments to prove his accusation. . . . The whole later history of Jesuitism—a dark and sad history enough at the best—is made to throw its shadow backward over the character and purpose of its founders."—*Nation*.
- GREEN, Anna Katherine. The Leavenworth case. Popular ed. N. Y., Putnam. Q. pap., 20 c.
- GREER, H. Dictionary of electricity. N. Y., N. Y. Agent College of Electrical Engineering. il. D. \$2.
- GUEST, EDWIN. *Origines Celticae* (a fragment), and other contributions to the history of Britain. N. Y., Macmillan. 2 v. O. \$9.
- HAECKEL, E. Letters of Indian travel; a visit to India and Ceylon in 1881. Bost., Cassino. O. \$2.50.
 "All his aggressive Darwinism has been laid aside for the moment, and he comes out in a fresh rôle as a word-painter of charmingly idyllic tropical pictures."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.
- HALL, S. C. Retrospect of a long life, 1815–1883. N. Y., Appleton. O. \$2.50.
 "His long connection with letters brought him into contact with almost every literary man of note of this century, and with many of the most prominent in art, politics, and the drama."
 "The best example of the class of *ana* to which it belongs that we have seen for years."—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.
- HARDY, Arthur Sherburne. But yet a woman: a novel. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.25.
 "A French story, simple in plot, but charmingly told. . . . There is one short episode that gives a vivid glimpse of the Count de Chambord and the restless legitimists who would have placed him on the throne; there are sketches of travels in Spain, and of the quiet, domestic life to be found even in Paris."—*Boston Advertiser*.
 "A literary book, to be prized by those who do not demand in a novel vitality, humor, realism, or power, if only it possesses refinement, finish, philosophy, and style. . . . Prof. Hardy has drawn excellent people, but he has not drawn them excellently. They are merely mouth-pieces for his own admirable thoughts."—*Critic*, Apr. 28.
- HARTELIUS, T. J., M.D. Home gymnastics for the preservation and restoration of health in children and young and old people of both sexes; with a short method of acquiring the art of swimming; tr. and adapted from the Swedish by C. Löfving. Phil., Lippincott. il. S. 60 c.
- HAY, Mary Cecil. Bid me discourse: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 10 c.
- HAZELTINE, Mayo Williamson. Chats about books: poets and novelists. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. \$1.50.
 "Essays of respectable merit, but without extraordinary quality, either of thought or style."—*Literary world*.
 "We have no hesitation in placing these papers among the very best, as literary criticism, which have been produced in American journalism."—*N. Y. Times*.
- HOMER. The Iliad; done into English prose by Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf, and Ernest Myers. N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$1.50.
 "Deserves and will obtain a wide circulation."—*Nation*.
- HOPPUS, Mary A. M. A story of carnival. N. Y., Holt. S. (Leisure hour ser.) \$1.
Same. S. (Leisure moment ser.) pap., 25 c.
 The scene in Rome, the characters mostly English, the central figure an American artist, the villain a picture-que Italian.
- HUDSON, H. N. Life, art, and characters of Shakespeare. 4th ed., rev. Bost., Ginn, Heath & Co. 2 v. D. \$4.
- HUDSON, H. N. Essays on education, English studies, and Shakespeare. Bost., Ginn, Heath & Co. S. pap., net, 25 c.
- JAMES, H., jr. Daisy Miller: a study, and other stories. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib., no. 303.) pap., 25 c.
 Contains also: An international episode; The diary of a man of fifty, and A bundle of letters.
- JEFFRIES, B. Joy, M.D. Color blindness: its dangers and its detection. New ed., rev. and em. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$2.
- JOHNSON, S. Lectures, essays, and sermons; with a memoir by S. Longfellow. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.75.
 "One who thought all the time and thought precisely, boldly, largely, with extraordinary breadth of view as well as singular reach of insight; an original man, absorbed in living questions, which he grappled with powerfully, with fine appreciation of their difficulties as well as of their capabilities."—*Christian Register*.
- KENNEDY, W. Sloane. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Bost., Cassino. D. \$1.50.
 "Abounds with instances of hasty work. Except for the bibliography it is hard to see much value in the book."—*Bost. Advertiser*.
- KING, E. The gentle savage: [a novel]. Bost., Osgood. D. \$2.
 "An enterprising piece of melodrama."—*Boston Traveller*.
- LONDON, Melville D. Eli Perkins's wit, humor, and pathos. Chic., Belford, Clarke & Co. \$1, pap., 50 c.
- LANE, E. W. Arabian society in the middle ages: studies from "The thousand and one nights;" ed. by Stanley Lane Poole. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. D. \$2.40.
 "German criticism has found no addition or correction to make to his description of 'The modern Egyptians,' and though Herr von Kremer's *Culturgeschichte* gives us a more detailed study of Arabian civilization, we have as yet nothing in English which can hold rank with the present work as a popular exposition of the ideas and manners which have characterized Arabian society."—*Saturday Rev.*

- LOCKER, F. London lyrics. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. S. \$1.
- LUCY, B. W. Gideon Fleyce: a novel. N. Y., H. Holt & Co., 1883. S. (Leisure hour ser.) \$1. Same. (Leisure moment ser.) pap., 30 c.
- "Politics are his strong point; he shines in smart, lively sketches of typical politicians, of whips and wirepullers, of the Tapers and the Tadpoles, and most of his studies are not only lifelike but entertaining."—*Saturday review*.
- "But the book challenges admiration on its merits as a story, and will be read with pleasure by readers who know nothing and care as little about London notabilities."—*Nation*.
- LUTTON, W. M. A concise English history. Bost., Roberts. D. \$1.50.
- "Mr. Lutton's 'Concise history of England' from the earliest period to the present day contains every important event from the invasion of Britain by Caesar to 1880. The arrangement is good, and the index carefully prepared."
- MCLEOD, J. The red acorn: a novel. Chic., H. A. Sumner & Co. D. (The acorn ser.) \$1.
- "The scene of this enjoyable novel is laid in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps earned its well-won laurels. The title, 'The red acorn,' is taken from the army badge of this corps."—*Chicago Inter-ocean*.
- MADOC, Fayr. The story of Melicent. N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$1. Same N. Y., Harper. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 10 c.
- "This little story evinces considerable talent. The characters are well and firmly drawn, and the style is careful and literary."—*Academy*.
- "The story is one of petty details and tiresome family history. . . . The author is not powerful enough to deal with so difficult a subject of romance. Nor is she capable of charming her readers by her style."—*Athenaeum*.
- MAERTZ, Louise. Key to a new method for the study of English literature. Chic., Griggs. D. 50 c.
- MARKHAM, Clements R. The war between Peru and Chile, 1879—82. N. Y., Worthington. D. \$2.50.
- "Violently partisan."—*Nation*.
- MONGREDIEN, A. Wealth-creation: with introduction by Simon Sterne. N. Y., Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. D. \$1.25.
- "The most accurate and important of his works. . . . Unlike most writers on political economy, Mongredien is in style simple and lucid, for which we may thank the fact that he is a man of business instead of a scholarly recluse."—*The hour*.
- "The conclusions reached are that by the abolition of war, through arbitration or a confederation of sovereign states, by the establishment of free trade, and by the education of the common people, the obstacles to production will be largely removed and eventually there will be plenty of wealth for all."—*New York Evening post*.
- MONTGOMERY, Hugh. Hugh Montgomery: Irish minister and temperance reformer; with sermons and addresses. N. Y., Phillips & Hunt. D. \$1.50.
- MORSE, J. T., jr. Thomas Jefferson. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. S. (American statesmen.) cl., \$1.25.
- "Randall's three ponderous volumes are unreadable, and Parson has always shown such an inveterate passion for whitewashing shady characters that no one will read his 'Life of Jefferson,' except for its picturesque details. For a dispassionate view of the real man readers have had to go to the masterly pages of the Frenchman DeWitt, Guizot's son-in-law. . . . That Mr. Morse's estimate, or any estimate of Jefferson, will be universally accepted as the final verdict, is not probable, but the whole tendency of opinion has been toward the view presented by Mr. Morse in his brilliant and vigorous pages."—*Boston Advertiser*.
- My trivial life and misfortune: a gossip with no plot in particular, by a plain woman. 2 v. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. S. \$2; pap., \$1.
- "This singular book deals with that religion and morality of mediocrity which were adopted, like other fashions, by the last generation of London society at its most fashionable, most vacuous, most profoundly vulgar epoch. . . . Never before has this degraded phase of life been so powerfully and minutely analyzed, because never before with such bitter experience or in a spirit so forgiving and so charitable."—*Academy*.
- OLDENBERG, Hermann. Buddha: his life, his doctrine, his order; tr. by W. Hoey. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. O. \$7.
- PAIGE, Lucius R. History of Hardwick, Mass., with geneal. register. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. \$5.
- PERRY, Gardner B. History of Bradford, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., C. C. Morse & Son. 69 p. O. bds., \$1.50. (Edition limited to 250 copies.)
- POLLOCK, F. History of the science of politics. N. Y., J. Fitzgerald. O. (Humboldt lib.) pap., 15 c.
- POOLE, R. S., Richmond, W. B., and others. Lectures on art. N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$1.50.
- PREBLE, G. H. Chronological history of the origin and development of steam navigation, 1543—1882. Phil., L. R. Hamersly & Co. O. \$3.50 shp., \$5.
- PRENTISS, G., D. D. The life of Gilbert Haven, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. N. Y., Phillips & Hunt. O. \$2.
- PRICE, A. Who is Sylvia? a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.
- PRYDE, D. The highways of literature; or, what to read and how to read. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls. D. (Standard lib.) pap., 15 c.
- RAWLINSON, G. The religions of the ancient world, including Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia, Persia, India, Phoenicia, Etruria, Greece, Rome. N. Y., Scribner. D. \$1.
- "The best part of the book seems to be that devoted to the Greek and Roman religions. Without going far beneath the surface, the author gives the principal facts of their mythologies in clear and easy style, and not without sympathetic appreciation of their ideas. In other parts—particularly in the chapters on the Assyrian and Babylonian, Phœnician and Persian faiths—he makes a number of incorrect or unproved statements."—*Nation*.
- READE, A. Arthur, ed. Study and stimulants; or, the use of intoxicants and narcotics in relation to intellectual life; as illustrated by personal communications on the subject from men of letters and of science. Phil., Lippincott. D. \$1.50.
- "More than a hundred 'testimonials,' some very curt and some prolix, upon the mental influence of stimulants, given by brain-workers in reply to specific inquiries, and nearly a score more extracted from publications, with twenty pages of comment."—*Nation*.
- ROBINSON, A. Mary F. Emily Brontë. Bost., Roberts. S. (Famous women series.), \$1.
- "The author gives much new matter as to the Brontës, not covered by Mrs. Gaskell and others, and brings Emily Brontë and her father more prominently forward than the others."
- "Written with womanly grace and feeling, with earnestness and eloquence, and in a larger critical spirit than we

should have expected."—*R. H. Stoddard in the Mail and Express.*

ROBINSON, E. G. Lectures on preaching. N. Y., Holt. D. \$1.25.

"Liberal spirit, valuable suggestions."—*Boston Advertiser.*

ROBINSON, F. W. The hands of justice : a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

ROMANES, G. J. Scientific evidences of organic evolution. N. Y., Macmillan. D. (Nature ser.) 50.

"May be said to be one of the best, if not the best, summary of the modern scientific gospel accessible to the reader who lacks time to read more extensive works, but who wishes to know what are the beliefs of the best-informed naturalists of the day and the principal reasons for their beliefs."—*Nation.*

ROOSEVELT, Blanche. Marked "In haste : " a story of to-day. [Anon.] N. Y., Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Co., [C: T. Dillingham]. D. \$1.50.

"Residents of Paris will recognize a number of persons belonging to the American colony; there is one particularly virulent attack on the wife of a Secretary of Legation who has made herself feared and hated as the Paris correspondent of American newspapers."—*New York Times.*

SANDEAU, Jules. The house of Penarvan. N. Y., Munro. Q. (Seaside lib.) pap., 10 c.

SAVAGE, M. J. The modern sphinx and some of her riddles. Bost., Ellis. D. \$1.

"A commonplace, but conscientious exposition of the gospel according to Darwin, Huxley, Goethe, Mr. Edward Atkinson, and indeed pretty much everybody except Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. It is a volume of sermons. Texts are sipped with, and Christ is mentioned as 'the grandest of free-thinkers.'"—*Boston Advertiser.*

SHELLEY, Percy Bysshe. Select letters; ed., with an introd., by R. Garnett. N. Y., Appleton. S. (Parchment ser.) vellum, \$1.25.

"Mr. Matthew Arnold has spoken of these letters as among the most delightful and finished of Shelley's works, and as taking high rank in English epistolary literature."—*Christian Union.*

SMITH, J. Alden. Report on the development of the mineral, metallurgical, agricultural, pastoral, and other resources of Colorado for 1881 and 1882. Denver, Col., Chain & Hardy, O. pap., 35 c.

SMITH, J. Domestic botany : exposition of the structure and classification of plants and their uses for food, clothing, medicine, and manufacturing purposes. N. Y., Macmillan. il. D. \$3.50.

SOLEY, Ja. Russell. The blockade and the cruisers. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. (The navy in the civil war ser.) \$1.

"Under the title 'The navy in the civil war,' the Messrs. Scribner begin a new series, supplementary to 'The campaigns of the civil war.' It will be complete in three 12mo volumes, with maps and plans."

"This book is well arranged, written clearly, without technical terms, and shows great familiarity with the subject. It is marked by thoroughness of preparation, sound judgment, and admirable impartiality."—*Nation.*

SPENCER, Herbert. Descriptive sociology : the social history of France; in which the elements of French social development for two thousand years are classified and tabulated. N. Y., Appleton. Large fo. (double number), \$7.

TAUSSIG, F. W. Protection to young industries as applied in the United States : a study in economic history. Cambridge, Mass., Moses King. D. 75 c. Free trade in tendency.

THUCYDIDES; tr. into English with introduction, marginal analysis, and index by B. Jowett; ed., with a preface to Amer. ed., by A. P. Peabody, D.D. Bost., Lothrop. O. \$3.50.

A reprint of the first volume of the English edition published in two volumes—the second, consisting of critical notes, being valuable and indeed intelligible only to the Greek scholar, with the Greek text in hand.

VAN DYKE, J. C. Books, and how to use them. N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hulbert. D. \$1.

WALTERS, Rev. W. Life and labors of Rob. Moffat, D.D., missionary in South Africa. N. Y., Carter. il. D. \$1.25.

WEDGWOOD, Hensleigh. Contested etymologies in the dictionary of the Rev. W. Skeat. Bost., Osgood. D. \$2.

WENDLING, G. R. Ingersollism; from a secular point of view : a lecture. Chic., Jansen, McClurg & Co. O. \$1.

"A calm argument against the acceptance of Mr. Robert Ingersoll's views about religion; from the Christian standpoint, and in no way personal."

WILLIAMS, W. MATTIEU. Science in short chapters. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls. D. (Standard lib.) pap., 25 c.

A popular presentation of every-day scientific facts, such as the origin of soap, concert-room acoustics, the consumption of smoke, the social benefits of paraffine, the formation of coal, the barometer and the weather, etc., for busy people.

MORE WARNINGS FOR BUYERS.

"The student's encyclopædia of universal knowledge" (vol. 1, London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1883) is merely a new issue of the *Globe encyclopædia* (Edin., Jack, 1876-79, 6 v.). The old plates have been used, but some changes have been made. Unluckily for the purchaser in many cases in the statistics, tho the year has been changed, the other figures have been left as they stood before! (See *Academy*, March 31, p. 219.)

"Popery judged by its fruits" [Boston, 1883] is no new work, but a mere rehash of the slanders and scandalous remarks found in a work first published in Spanish, in 1748, and translated into English in 1758, under the title, "A voyage to South America," London, 2 v., 12s.—*Lit. world*, Apr. 7.

"Barrington's fate," one of the "No name series," first appeared in England as "Self-condemned," by Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. See *Saturday review*, April 7, p. 444, for review of "Self-condemned," and compare names, characters, and plot.

For another warning against a book recommended by the highest authorities, see the communication "Blind guides," in the *Nation*, Apr. 12, where some good remarks are made on the too common practice of highly recommending worthless books.

General Notes.

The HOUSE of Commons library is now lighted by Edison electric light.

MR. G. GROSVENOR TARBELL is about to build a public library in Lincoln, Mass., his native town.

At QUEBEC the old Parliament House was burned on April 19. "It is thought that nearly half the library was saved."

A NATIONAL Dramatic Library is to be establishment in New York. Messrs. Harry Edwards, J. Brander Matthews, and others are a committee to raise funds.

COLUMBIA, Conn., has received from Mr. Sexton B. Little a lot for a library building and \$1000 for a book fund. The people of the town have subscribed \$350 to maintain the library and are raising money for a building.

A LIBRARY and reading-room has been started in Colorado Springs, of which Mrs. M. A. Garstin, who will be pleasantly remembered by the librarians who returned from the London Conference on the *Alsalia*, has taken charge.

MONTEREY, Mexico.—"It was pleasant to find a public library open every day, and free to all comers, established last year, and close to the chief place of concourse. It consists of only 80 short shelves of books, though they are of fair quality, and more have been ordered. The worst sign is that I can count on the fingers of one hand all the readers I have seen there."—*Nation*, Mar. 29, p. 272.

The MASSACHUSETTS Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States has recently established a permanent headquarters, and resolved to gather a library of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, maps, etc., relating to the civil war. The commencement of this collection, by the presentation of books, etc., from members and others, is very encouraging, and at the last monthly meeting two members handed over to the recorder their checks for \$100 each for the purchase of books.

ANN ARBOR.—"At the University of Michigan the librarian has been in the habit, for three years past, of giving stated lectures on bibliography to students that chose to attend, and, by special vote of the Board of Regents in June last, a regular elective course in bibliography was added to the list of studies open to candidates for the several literary degrees. Thirty-six students are now pursuing this course under the instruction of the librarian."—*Nation*.

Mr. Winsor is to deliver an address at the next commencement for the dedication of the new library building.

THESES.—As the result of official negotiations, arrangements have been concluded by which an interchange of academical theses will take place between France and most of the universities of Europe. On the one side are sixteen French libraries, and on the other thirty universities of Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia. It is

estimated that France alone produces nearly 900 of these theses in the year, and the other universities no less than 1500.—*Acad.*

CONGRESS steadily refuses to make any suitable provision for the accommodation and safety of the Library of Congress, yet year after year it makes liberal appropriations for the purchase of literary treasures which it condemns to imprisonment in dark dungeons inaccessible to the public. This year, besides the usual amount for books, etc., there is an appropriation of \$20,000 to buy the military papers, maps, and letter-books of the Count de Rochambeau, and one of \$8000 for the purchase of "a set of records and briefs in cases in the Supreme Courts," belonging to the estate of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter.—*Tribune*, Mar. 19.

The BODLEIAN Librarian, Mr. E. B. Nicholson, pursues his plan of making his treasures available to students during periods when they were formerly withdrawn. He has had the Camera open from 10 in the morning to 10 at night, and books wanted by readers from the older part of the library have been sent for them. These days make up the twelve old close ones which Mr. Nicholson has made over to readers in five months. Any one who has, like our correspondent, made at different times two journeys to Oxford to consult Chaucer and Wyclif mss., and has been sent back without seeing them on account of needless "closing" regulations, will appreciate Mr. Nicholson's liberality.—*Acad.*

CO-OPERATIVE INDEX.

Notice to Collaborators.

SINCE the previous issue, several periodicals have been added to the list, and several new collaborators have offered their services, as follows: Miss M. C. Harbaugh, State Library, Columbus, O.; *Antiquary*.—G. Wm. Harris, Library of Cornell University; *Bibliographer*, *Scottish review*.—Miss H. P. James, Free Library, Newton, Mass.; *Catholic world*.—C. Alex. Nelson, Astor Library; *Knowledge*, *Overland*, *Van Nostrand*.—S. B. Noyes, Brooklyn Library; *National review*, *Temple bar*.—J. C. Sickley, Board of Education, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; *Living age*.—F. W. Staebner, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.; *Science*.—Miss Lucy Stevens, Public Library, Toledo, O.; *Harper*.

Several of these assignments were made too late for the results to appear in the present number. It is expected that the next number will bring all of these periodicals from January up to date.

Collaborators are again requested to be prompt in sending in their slips immediately on receiving and indexing new numbers.